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CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

TASS Reports on Geneva Disarmament Committee Speeches AA 1
Moscow Cites Brown, Brzezinski Remarks Defending SALT-II AA 1
[Levin]
Zhukov Demands West's Response To Disarmament Initiative AA 2
[PRAVDA 5 Apr]
U.S. Arms Control Director Comments on SALT, MBFR AA 5

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Prospects of CEMA's Integrated Electric Power System Viewed BB 1
[Buneyev in TRUD 30 Mar]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

WPC's Romesh Chandra Notes Peace Movement Anniversary CC 1
Nonalined States Issue Statement on Middle East CC 2
Briefs: Hanoi Socialist Scientific Conference CC 2

UNITED STATES & CANADA

U.S. Continues Interference in French, Italian Affairs A 1
[Gratsianov]
Japanese Foreign Minister's U.S. Visit Assessed 'Skeptically' A 1
Carter Reply to Okinawan Evades Issue of Marine Presence A 2
[Geronin]

CHINA

More on PRC's Decision To Abrogate Treaty With USSR B 1
Soviet Government Statement B 1
[PRAVDA 5 Apr]
Decision Reflects Revised PRC Policy [Shishlin] B 2
Soviet Aid Under Treaty [Glebov] B 3
USSR's 'Deep Respect' for Chinese [Glazunov] B 4
Khabarovsk Workers Support Statement B 5
PRC Fears Repetition of Anti-Maoist Demonstrations B 6
[Kashparov]
PRC Leaders' Suppression of Popular Dissent Viewed B 6
[Yakovlev]
PRC's Request for Loan From UNDP Denounced B 7

NORTHEAST ASIA

MPR Scores Beijing Abrogation of Soviet-Chinese Treaty C 1
PRC Fishing Boats Mass Near Japan's Senkaku Islands C 1
[Tsvetov]
DPRK To Host Table Tennis World Championships C 2

SOUTH ASIA

Pakistanis Demonstrate To Protest Bhutto's Execution D 1
Afghan Security Chief Notes Defeat of Counterrevolutionaries D 1
Afghan Appeal Urges Citizens To Oppose 'Reactionaries' D 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Economic Restoration Continues in Kampuchea E 1
Western Agencies 'Concocting' News on Kampuchea E 1
[IZVESTIYA 3 Apr]
Commentary on Lao Prime Minister's Visit to Thailand E 1
Achievements of Hanoi Computer Research Institute Noted E 2

EASTERN EUROPE

Hungary's Lazar Arrives for Visit, Met by Kosygin F 1
Baybakov, Bulgaria's Lukanov Discuss Economic Matters F 1
[PRAVDA 29 Mar]
Romania's Ceausescu Thanks Moscow Official for Plant F 1
Briefs: Ukranian Soviet-Polish Society; Polish Delegation in Svobodnyy F 1

WESTERN EUROPE

Pelshe-Led Delegation Leaves Rome for Moscow G 1
Returns to Moscow G 1
NATO-Inspired Approach to Soviet Bloc Assailed G 1
[Zhukov in PRAVDA 4 Apr]
Brezhnev, Giscard Contribute to Journal on Trade, Ties G 5
[NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW 26 Mar]
CPSU Officials Leave for French Socialist Party Congress G 7
Dutch 'Patrons' of Nazi Butcher Menten Afraid G 7
[NOVOYE VREMYA]
Briefs: Finnish Atomic Plant; French-Soviet Contract G 7

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Comment, Reaction to Egyptian-Israeli Treaty Continues H 1
Implementation of Provisions H 1
As-Sadat's Latest Concessions H 1
Military Links With Egypt Severed H 2
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Examines Israel's Arms Dealing H 3
[Korneyev 31 Mar]
Israel's Gush Emunim To Establish More Settlements H 5
TASS Reports on Situation in Southern Lebanon, Beirut H 5
Soviet Media View Development of Events in Iran H 6
Brezhnev Greets Khomeyni H 6

Kosygin Greets Bazargan H 6
Soviet Involvement in Events 'Islander' H 6
[Akmuradov in PRAVDA 4 Apr]
Bazargan TV Address H 7
Tudeh Leader on Revolution H 8

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Solidarity Official Reaffirms Support for African Peoples J 1
S. African Government Proposes To Increase Defense Spending J 1
SWAPO Official Calls For Adherence to UN Plan for Namibia J 2
[Bunting]
Congratulatory Cables Sent to African Leaders J 2
Brezhnev, Kosygin to Ethiopia's Mengistu J 2
Brezhnev to Mali's Moussa Traore J 3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Higher Standards Required of Atheistic Education R 1
[Kurochkin, Timofeyev in PRAVDA 30 Mar]
Religious Leader Describes Life of Muslims in USSR R 5
Groznyy Official Assails Laxity in Combating Hooliganism R 6
[IZVESTIYA 27 Mar]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Construction of New Fuel-Energy Complex Announced S 1
Leningradskaya AES Construction Progress Reviewed S 1
[Gerasimov in PRAVDA 2 Apr]
Briefs: Oil Extraction in Siberia; Tyumen Oil Production; S 1
New Oil Deposit

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Agricultural Progress for 5 April T 1
Spring Fieldwork Begins Despite Difficult Conditions T 2
Potential Difficulties in RSFSR's Spring Sowing Work T 3
[Klimenko in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 29 Mar]
Briefs: Hail Control Center T 4

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Progress-5 Destroyed, Cosmonauts Continue Work U 1
Optics Experiments Conducted on Salyut-6 Described U 1
[IZVESTIYA]
Absolute Safety of Soviet-Built Nuclear Power Plants Noted U 2

TASS REPORTS ON GENEVA DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE SPEECHES

LD060930 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1916 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Geneva--The discussion of the proposal made by the socialist states regarding the talks on ending production of all types of nuclear weapons and the gradual reduction of stockpiles of them until their total elimination continues to occupy the central place in the work of the Disarmament Committee.

Miloslav Vejvoda, deputy foreign minister of Czechoslovakia, stressed the timeliness of the socialist countries proposals in the present situation. Questions of nuclear disarmament must be considered first, he said.

He was supported by the Indian representative, who said that his country attaches particular significance to this question.

The Romanian representative said in his speech that consideration of the question of nuclear disarmament and consultations on it must be started this year. He declared that the proposal of the socialist countries demands the most urgent consideration in the committee.

USSR representative Victor Israelyan noted that the adoption of necessary measures to curb the nuclear arms race was the main task in the disarmament sphere. The Soviet representative proposed holding consultations about the course of the current session in order to begin talks on the essence of the question this year.

The USSR representative stressed that decisions taken with the participation of all nuclear powers, without exception, can be decisions of really full value in the sphere of nuclear armament. The speech of the U.S. delegation, the sense of which boiled down to a complete negation of the necessity for talks on nuclear disarmament, resounded as a patent dissonance in the committee. This speech is appraised in the committee as U.S. unwillingness to embark on real measures in the sphere of nuclear disarmament.

MOSCOW CITES BROWN, BREZINSKI REMARKS DEFENDING SALT-II

LD060920 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Levin]

[Text] Late tonight two dispatches arrived from the United States which give us a certain foundation to make optimistic forecasts regarding the chances for the conclusion of a Soviet-American agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms--SALT-II. I will begin my story with these dispatches.

U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown, speaking in New York at the Council on Foreign Relations and Foreign Policy Association, devoted his speech to SALT-II, and I must say that it contained certain notes that have not been heard in his speeches before. Briefly, the substance of Brown's speech is this: Agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons, said the secretary, corresponds with the fundamental interests of the United States. It will make it possible to save during the next 10 years no less than $30 billion on armaments, while maintaining strategic arms parity between the USSR and the United States. Should this agreement not be reached, Brown continued, it would be to the detriment of the United States itself.

It is even more remarkable that the President's adviser on national security affairs, Brzezinski, spoke in the same spirit. At the same time Brown was speaking in New York, Brzezinski was addressing members of the Council on Foreign Relations in Chicago. He, too, spoke not only in support of the agreement that is being worked out but also refuted false claims made by opponents of SALT-II that it would be harmful to the security of the United States.

Some American political observers have reached the conclusion that the Washington administration is starting a broad campaign in support of SALT-II. If that is really so, then such a stand can only be welcomed.

ZHUKOV DEMANDS WEST'S RESPONSE TO DISARMAMENT INITIATIVE

LD061131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[PRAVDA political observer Yuriy Zhukov article: "A Matter Which Brooks No Delay"]

[Text] It is now a month since Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, head of our party and state, put forward in his speech at his voters' meeting a detailed program of really urgent actions whose implementation would strengthen peace and the peoples' security.

This realistic program has aroused broad support throughout the world. The public has welcomed it everywhere, especially as it was proclaimed at the extremely disturbing and dangerous moment when China had launched its aggression against Vietnam with the blessing of its friends across the ocean.

Resolutely reaffirming the Soviet Union's loyalty to the friendship and cooperation treaty with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and expressing the confidence that Vietnam's just cause is invincible and that the aggressor's schemes are doomed to fail, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev gave a precise and detailed definition of the essence of our foreign policy:

"...Our party's Central Committee and the Soviet Government make the maximum efforts to develop cooperation with the forces of peace, freedom and progress, to foil the schemes of aggressive circles, to defend and deepen the relaxation of international tension and to reliably insure for the Soviet people and our allies and friends the opportunity to live and work under conditions of peace."

And the head of our party and state went on to put forward important new initiatives dictated by concern for strengthening peace and security and preventing the possibility of the outbreak of another war.

The world public has rated these initiatives highly, especially as before this the Western powers' reactionary propaganda, fueling tension, has been falsely repeating that the USSR was about to renounce the struggle for the relaxation of tension and moreover, would itself become involved in a war--what sport for the "hawks" in the bourgeois press who babbled about the "Soviet threat" from morning till night!

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech which was confident, firm and at the same time filled with a desire not only to preserve but also to consolidate detente totally demolished these false forecasts and people everywhere welcomed the new proposals which he formulated. It is no accident that even the bourgeois press immediately recognized their high value and hastened to promise that the Western power would certainly react positively to them.

Words and Reality

An official FRG Government spokesman declared on 5 March: "The Federal Government is prepared to consider with the utmost responsibility the foreign policy proposals made by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium." Similar statements have also been heard from a number of other West European capitals.

Under these conditions even a U.S. State Department spokesman stated 3 days later: "We have carefully studied L.I. Brezhnev's speech. We take a positive view of the emphasis which he placed on the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.... The prospect of the possible speedy conclusion of a strategic arms limitation agreement must give a boost to other talks in the sphere of arms limitation."

On 5 March GENERAL ANZEIGER, the well-known West German newspaper, published a report from authoritative circles that the "NATO countries intend to make a careful study of the Soviet Union's proposals."

But a month has passed and nothing has yet been heard of the results of this "careful study," there is no sign of counterproposals from the West and the constructive steps which were promised at first cannot be discerned. Meanwhile from Washington and the NATO countries' capitals reports are leaking out to the effect that in the offices of that military bloc's political strategists, hidden from the public gaze, a frantic search is taking place for hitches, pretexts and dodges which could be used to evade a business-like consideration of the new Soviet proposals, just as the peace-loving forces' previous initiatives have been evaded.

The most diehard champions of a return to cold war are simply proposing that the Soviet proposals be rejected, as used to be done in the past, declaring that they are merely "propaganda" and that the USSR has not suggested anything new. Others object: Hold it, guys, you can't act like that nowadays; we must say that the West has carefully considered the Soviet proposals but has unfortunately found them to be lacking in substance--let Moscow work on its proposals some more. And others, remembering how warmly their countries' public welcomed Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's 2 March speech, suggest nevertheless starting a dialog with the Soviet Union on the substance of its new initiatives.

The very fact that this debate within the ruling circles ofthe United States and its allies has been going on for a whole month now behind the cloak of an official silence eloquently attests just how weighty the new Soviet proposals are, how topical and urgent they are and how difficult it is for detente's opponents to explain their refusal to meet them halfway.

Vitally Important Initiatives

Let us refresh our memory about these initiatives.

First, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev again stressed with great force that mankind's most urgent, most burning task nowadays is to end the arms race. "One of the biggest tasks in this sphere," he said, "is certainly the elaboration of the new Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments." The signing and ratification of this treaty would open the way for the elaboration of a third agreement which must go still further, must retard the creation of new types of weapons and must envisage not only a limitation of the growth of armaments but also their reduction by both sides.

But it is precisely these prospects which evidently scare those who will not even hear of political detente being supplemented by military detente!

Second, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev proposed breaking the deadlock at the talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in Europe which have become bogged down in "arguments over methods of counting the personnel of the sides' armed forces--down to the last cook and medical orderly." He recalled that, under the socialist countries' proposals which still remain unanswered, the USSR is prepared as a start to withdraw from central Europe over the course of 12 months 30,000 military personnel and a considerable quantity of military equipment, including 1,000 tanks, provided that the United States reduces--on a smaller scale--its armed forces in that region.

And this prospect evidently frightens those who do not like detente and the consolidation of peace. You bet! The myth of the "Soviet threat" is crumbling for all to see, and people are beginning to realize that the real threat emanates from those refusing to accept the Soviet proposals!

Third, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, revealing the falsity of the arguments of those who are forcing the FRG to agree to the deployment on its territory of medium-range nuclear missiles targeted against the USSR, stressed: "As for the Soviet Union, it has already stated, repeatedly that it favors not building up but limiting nuclearmissiles or other weapons by means of agreement between the sides based on complete reciprocity. This also applies to medium-range weapons in Europe--taking into account, of course, the existence of American military bases there too."

And this prospect is, as they say, a stab in the back for those who wish not to decrease but to increase again and again the number of nuclear missiles on the near approaches to the USSR!

Fourth, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev proposed new measures to strengthen mutual trust among the participants in the all-European conference. As is known, in accordance with the agreement reached in Helsinki the states which took part in that conference have begun to inform each other about their military maneuvers and to invite foreign observers to them. The USSR is now proposing to expand this practice: to give advance information not only about maneuvers but on all significant troop movements within the relevant region, and also on major naval exercises if they are to be held close to other countries which participated in the all-European conference.

But this too apparently does not suit those who associate far-reaching plans of an aggressive nature with significant movements of their troops in the European region and with maneuvers carried out by their navies off the shores of the socialist countries!

Fifth, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev proposed that the states which took part in the all-European conference conclude among themselves a treaty renouncing first use of arms against one another--not only nuclear arms, as the Warsaw Pact countries recommended as early as 1976, but also conventional arms. This would virtually remove the danger of an attack on one another in any form by the parties to such a treaty.

But adventure lovers fear exactly just such restrictions. This is why the Western states rejected the socialist countries' proposal in 1976, referring rather clumsily to their alleged fear of an attack using conventional arms. Even this excuse no longer applies.

The idea of concluding something in the nature of a nonaggression pact among the participants in the all-European conference is increasingly attracting attention among broad circles of the public. Particularly detente opponents wish to avoid discussion of the Soviet proposal under any pretext....

Time To Break the Conspiracy of Silence!

Yes, these gentlemen apparently have nothing to say to explain their negative position with respect to the new Soviet proposals which have met with such broad support and approval among the broadest circles of the international public. How else is one to explain the indisputable fact that the "responsible," "constructive" and "thorough" study of the new Soviet initiatives which was announced early in March by the Western powers has still yielded no result?

And the Western states' mass news media which are usually so zealous in the quest for novelties concerning vital international problems are in the meantime pretending to have forgotten about these promises and pretending that they are not in the least interested in how this "responsible," "constructive" and "thorough" study ended.

This behavior on the part of the "free" Western press, radio and television can only be assessed as a conspiracy of silence. The purpose of this conspiracy is to make the peoples of Western countries forget about the hopes for the consolidation of detente which arose among them when in the alarming early days of March a ray of light suddenly shone through the prevailing gloom, when Moscow, despite the gloomy prognostications of the enemies of detente, put forward a realistic program of actions aimed at consolidating peace.

The conspiracy of silence is a sign not of strength but of weakness. It is the resort of those who have nothing to say to justify their negative position. It is all the more important for the champions of peace, who associate their hopes for a more secure, humane and peaceful world with the struggle to end the arms race, to redouble, to treble and to increase 10-fold their efforts in that struggle.

It should be clear to everyone what a tremendous, weighty contribution will be made to the realization of these hopes by the implementation of the new Soviet initiatives, and how important the support of the wide people's masses is for this purpose.

This matter brooks no delay!

U.S. ARMS CONTROL DIRECTOR COMMENTS ON SALT, MBFR

LD060742 Moscow TASS in English 0720 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Washington, April 6, TASS--Effective measures to establish control over armaments are the necessary condition of consolidation of peace, said Spurgeon Keeny, the acting director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Speaking in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, he pointed out that the Soviet Union and the United States are now conducting a range of talks aimed at curbing the arms race, above all the talks on strategic arms limitation.

Touching upon the talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments now under way in Vienna, Spurgeon Keeny noted that the sides succeeded in bringing closer their positions on principled questions. He said considerable progress was achieved at the talks between the USSR, USA and Great Britain to work out a treaty on general and complete ban of nuclear weapon tests.

PROSPECTS OF CEMA'S INTEGRATED ELECTRIC POWER SYSTEM VIEWED

LD051019 Moscow TRUD in Russian 30 Mar 79 p 3 LD

[S. Buneyev interview: "The Light in Our Windows; Under CEMA: Horizons of Cooperation" rubric]

[Text] Consider the dense network of electric power transmission lines in the "Mir" integrated power system. Electrical energy flows through its wires like a life-giving force bringing plants and factories into action, giving us heat and illuminating our homes. TRUD correspondent S. Buneyev asked N.A. Lopatin, deputy minister of power and electrification, to give an account of the prospects for power development envisaged in the long-term targeted program for cooperation in the sphere of energy, fuel and raw materials. When an agreement was signed in July 1962 on the formation of a central dispatcher office for the integrated power systems of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Romania, Czechoslovakia and the USSR's West Ukrainian power system, the total length of electric power lines operating at 220 kilovolts and above was just over 10,000 km. In fifteen years it had increased 3.5-fold, and after the commissioning in 1978 of the Vinnitsa-Albertirsa power line the world's first power system spanning two continents--from Baikal to the Elbe--came into being. Thanks to the time differences in peak electricity consumption in the various countries constituting the "Mir" unified energy system, a so-called intersystem effect is created through the harmonization of load schedules and reserve capacities in the power systems. Thus member countries receive extra electrical power without having to build more power stations. The daily total intersystem effect can now amount to 137,000 kilowatts in Czechoslovakia, 249,000 kilowatts in Poland, 195,000 kilowatts in the GDR, 69,000 kilowatts in Hungary, and 93,000 kilowatts in Bulgaria while the USSR's power capacity can be increased by 584,000 kilowatts daily. The total "Mir" unified energy system capacity is at present over 260 million kilowatts. Such a large scale and such growth rates are not coincidental. Electricity is the best-prepared sector for integration both in terms of potential for the plan-governed implementation of export-import supplies and in terms of interest in it of the socialist countries' national economies.

The long-term targeted program for cooperation in the sphere of energy, fuel and raw material, adopted at the 32nd CEMA session reveals new opportunities for increasing the amount of power available to participating countries. The long-term targeted program includes as a component, the main directions of the general scheme for the long-term development of the unified power system, which envisages the satisfaction of the countries' economically valid electric power needs, the fuller utilization of their own fuel and hydroelectric resources and also of the technico-economic advantages of parallel operation of the unified power system, the construction of electrical installations by joint efforts, the implementation of scientific research and project elaborations on questions of improving the unified power system's parallel operation and also the resolving of large-scale atomic power problems. The construction, with the USSR's technical assistance, of a series of nuclear power stations with a total capacity of about 37 million kilowatts is envisaged in the European CEMA countries and in the Republic of Cuba. Moreover, two more nuclear power stations, the Khmelnitskaya and Konstantinovskaya AES's, capacity 4 million kilowatts, will be built here in the Soviet Union with the participation of CEMA member countries. Over half of the power generated by them is earmarked for the fraternal countries. Thermal power stations, mainly with units of large individual capacity, will remain an important source for generating electricity until 1990. The creation of intersystem 750-kilovolt electric power transmission lines from the western regions of the USSR directed at CEMA member countries is proposed for further expanding intersystem electricity linkups.

WPC'S ROMESH CHANDRA NOTES PEACE MOVEMENT ANNIVERSARY

LD051802 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 5, TASS--"The growing number of unity of the peace champions both on a national and international scale, the strengthening of the World Peace Council's authority and prestige are among the main positive results of our 30-year-long development", Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, writes in connection with the 30th anniversary of the world peace movement in the magazine WORLD MARXIST REVIEW.

"The initiatives of the World Peace Council and of the national peace movements to muster public opinion have to a no little extent promoted the development of the massive campaign for disarmament, contributed to the ending of the U.S. aggressive war in Indochina, success of the all-European Conference on Security and Cooperation, are containing the imperialist aspirations of the Israeli aggressors in the Middle East, the author points out. These initiatives serve to expand and strengthen the broad movement of solidarity with the national liberation movements in South Africa and with the struggle against the fascist and reactionary regimes in Latin America.

"Influence of the peace-loving forces, attractiveness of the ideas of peace and peaceful coexistence and international cooperation have grown to such an extent that governments and parliaments are compelled to reckon with them, Chandra continues. This found particularly vivid manifestation during the massive campaign against the U.S. neutron bomb, which is now spreading to ever new countries and segments of the population, and which compelled the U.S. administration last year to postpone and arrest the development of this brutal weapon.

"Due to the new balance of forces in the world the prospect has opened up before mankind for the first time now to do away with wars as a means of settling issues among states. Implementation of the Soviet Union's programme of peace, actions of all the peaceloving forces have brought about a relaxation of international tensions, have changed the political climate in the world. Grounds have appeared for fresh optimism and confidence in the possibility of preventing a third world war."

"Today the world peace movement is the most numerous movement of international solidarity, Romesh Chandra noted. This is because it is impossible to campaign for peace in general, without campaigning for the peace and happiness of one's own people. It is also impossible to serve one's own people without campaigning for the peace and happiness of all nations, all mankind.

"Understanding of this simple fact is becoming ever more universal in our times. The peoples of all the countries of the world will feel more confident in the future if such goals of the peace champions are translated into reality as conclusion of an agreement between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of strategic armaments--SALT-II. Consolidation of world peace would promote to a large extent the success of the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The peace-loving forces urge the United Nations to convene a world conference on disarmament, whose success would open up huge possibilities for a peaceful, economic, social, and cultural development of every nation."

NONALINED STATES ISSUE STATEMENT ON MIDDLE EAST

LD051850 Moscow TASS in English 1446 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] New York, April 5, TASS--The Coordination Bureau of the nonaligned countries has issued a statement reaffirming the invariability of the stand of the nonaligned movement on the Middle East problem.

As is pointed out in the statement issued as an (?official) document of the U.N. General Assembly and the Security Council, the conference of foreign ministers of nonaligned countries in Belgrade in July 1978 again stressed that a just peace in the Middle East can be established only within the framework of settlement that would be based on Israel's complete withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, restoration of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including its right to self-determination and creation of its own independent state. The conference pointed to the necessity of independent and equal participation of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, at all the conferences and international measures in connection with the Palestinian problem as well as of giving all forms of support to PLO and the Arab states in their struggle for putting an end to the Israeli occupation.

The statement goes on to note that the attempts of the United States to disregard the Palestinian issue, U.S. aid to Israel in the exercise of its expansionist, imperialist and racialist policy, encouragement by the USA of bilateral and partial settlement will not lead to a just settlement of the problem. The non-aligned states condemn this policy. They believe that PLO has the right to reject any forms and projects for a "settlement" denying the [words indistinct] to the Palestinian people.

The document stresses that the Security Council must take effective measures in accordance with the U.N. Charter in order to make Israel abide by the respective resolutions of the United Nations Organization.

BRIEFS

HANOI SOCIALIST SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE--Hanoi, April 5--Scientists from socialist countries opened a conference here today to discuss the use of mathematical methods and computers in national economy and scientific research. The meeting is attended by delegations of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. It is for first time that such a representative scientific conference is being held in the capital of Socialist Vietnam. For several days scientists from the fraternal countries will hear and discuss over 50 reports, half of which have been prepared by Vietnamese specialists. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1948 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD]

U.S. CONTINUES INTERFERENCE IN FRENCH, ITALIAN AFFAIRS

LD060306 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1730 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Nikolay Gratsianov commentary]

[Text] U.S. Ambassador to Italy Richard Gardner, speaking a few days ago in Novara, noted that the United States opposes communist participation in the governments of NATO countries and would like a lessening of communist influence. Our commentator, Nikolay Gratsianov, writes on this subject: Ambassador Gardner made it clear that he was confirming the view of the State Department, because he would not like to be accused of (?blatant) interference in the internal affairs of another country. However, several years ago, upon his arrival in Rome, Gardner was less delicate. In an interview with the Milan paper IL CORRIERE DELLA SERA, he said: We do not want the communist parties to have an influencing or a decisive role in the Western European governments, and I will not be a U.S. ambassador responsible for handing over Italy to the communists.

The (?blatant) interference in the internal affairs of Italy and also of France has been continued at a higher level, our commentator notes. In January 1978, the U.S. State Department announced that the participation of communists in the government of Italy and other states in Western Europe was undesirable. At the same time President Carter at a meeting with the socialist leader Mitterrand during his visit to France warned him against collaboration with the communists. Both these events coincided with important political events in Italy and France. France was on the threshold of parliamentary elections and Carter's warning was qualified by all as a crude attempt to exercise influence over their result. Italy was going through a period of governmental crisis, during which the question of the Communist Party's participation in the leadership of the country arose. Then for the first time the communists became part of the new parliamentary majority, but they did not succeed in setting up a coalition government with their participation. One of the reasons which prevented them was the [word indistinct] U.S. pressure.

It should be noted in conclusion that Gardner spoke at a time when the present political crisis in Italy, due to the Christian Democrats' refusal to accept communist participation in the government, ended with the dissolution of Parliament and with the decision by the president of the republic to carry out early parliamentary elections. Taking this into account, one can regard the statement by the U.S. ambassador to Rome as proof that Washington has not given up the pretext of resolving the internal problems of the Western European peoples without their agreement and without their knowledge.

JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER'S U.S. VISIT ASSESSED 'SKEPTICALLY'

LD051220 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, April 5, TASS--Sunao Sonoda, the minister of foreign affairs of Japan, today left for the United States to discuss bilateral economic and political problems with representatives of the American administration. The main purpose of the trip, the Japanese press points out, is to try to allay the highly acute Japanese-American commercial and economic contradictions before Japan's Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira is visiting Washington early in May. The export expansion of the Japanese monopolies in the American market, seeking thus to get out of the protracted economic slump, lead to a chronical United States deficit in trade with the Far Eastern partner.

Last year, the figure was 11,600 million dollars. Of late, the imbalance in the trade between the two countries has been converted from an economic into a political problem, the newspaper MAINICHI points out.

At the recent talks in Washington of Nobuhiko Ushiba, the Japanese premier's special envoy on external economic problems, the American side rejected Japanese proposals as unacceptable. The United States demands of Tokyo an immediate reduction in exports, and a 7,000-8,000 million dollars increase in the import of American goods and easing financial operations of American companies in the Japanese market. Tokyo, however, refused to make concessions.

The possibilities of eliminating friction between the two countries are assessed very skeptical here. These intricate problems will hardly be solved during the current visit, a Japanese Government spokesman said. The Japan TIMES remarks today that irrespective of the outcome of Sonoda's talks in Washington, new contradictions are bound to arise in the future and they may deal with demands for reducing customs tariffs, the operation of American banks or other issues.

In the discussion of political problems and the international situation, local observers point out, Washington will press its ally for further increasing the military burden and also urge Tokyo to take an active stand on the separate deal of the United States, Israel and Egypt and to render political and financial support to the As-Sadat regime.

CARTER REPLY TO OKINAWAN EVADES ISSUE OF MARINE PRESENCE

LD051228 Moscow TASS in English 1156 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, April 5, TASS--TASS correspondent Nikolay Geronin writes: The mayor of Nago (Okinawa Prefecture) Wataguchi, who last month sent a message to White House demanding an end to American military exercises in Okinawa and the liquidation of all U.S. military bases on the island, today received a reply from President Carter.

As is known, last December American Marines "mistakenly" opened machine-fun fire at peasant houses, while in January a 105-mm shell fired during firing practice exploded on a beach in the environs of Nago. By sheer luck nobody was hurt. The President promised, KYODO TSUSHIN agency writes, that the U.S. Marines in Okinawa will take measures to ensure security during exercises, but sidestepped the question of the stationing of American troops there. So the demand by the mayor of Nago remained actually unanswered.

We will continue the struggle against the American bases, Wataguchi stated. All inhabitants of Nago and all Okinawans, he said, are forced to live in such conditions as though they were on a battlefield. There are now more than 60 various U.S. military bases on Okinawa. The island has been turned into a huge proving ground used by the Pentagon for the training of its troops. Shooting practices with live ammunition are constantly held there. Landing operations are practiced and U.S. military aircraft engage in bombing practice.

The peaceloving forces on Okinawa demand the liquidation of American military presence in that prefecture and in the whole of Japan. They persistently come out for the liquidation of the Japanese-American security treaty that draws Japan into Washington's dangerous strategy.

MORE ON PRC'S DECISION TO ABROGATE TREATY WITH USSR

Soviet Government Statement

LD060857 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 79 p 2 LD

[Apparent text of 4 April Soviet Government Statement]

[Text] On 3 April, 1979, the Government of the People's Republic of China announced that it did not intend to extend the treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, concluded in 1950, whose 30-year term expires in April 1980, though the treaty stipulates that it may be extended given the consent of both sides. In an attempt to justify this hostile action, the Chinese side has resorted to gross fabrications which makes it necessary to recall the true state of affairs.

The treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance between the USSR and the People's Republic of China was signed at a time when the Chinese people were badly in need of assistance and support to defend their revolutionary gains and resolve the tasks of economic and cultural construction which confronted them.

Loyal to its international [internatsionalnyy] duty and honestly carrying out the commitments arising from the treaty, the USSR came out firmly and consistently from the very outset in behalf of the interests of the PRC in the world arena, helped the young people's republic effectively to rebuff the attempts of the imperialist forces to interfere in its affairs. Soviet military units, sent to the PRC at the latter's request, reliably shielded the country from enemy air raids. The existence of the Soviet-Chinese treaty of 1950 also played a decisive role in preventing direct imperialist aggression against the People's Republic of China during the Korean War of 1950-1953 and also during the so-called 'Taiwan crisis' of 1958.

Assistance provided in the creation of new and the reconstruction of old branches of industry in the People's Republic of China, in prospecting and tapping useful minerals, development of relations in science and culture, and many other things were also a result of the implementation of the 1950 treaty's provisions and of the cooperation agreements concluded on its basis between the USSR and the PRC in different domains. This is known to all the world. All this was met with profound gratitude and received the Chinese side's high evaluation. The present unilateral action of Beijing, which has announced the termination of the treaty of 1950, does not correspond in the least to its repeated declarations on its readiness to maintain normal interstate relations with the Soviet Union.

When the Chinese Government turned down the Soviet Union's proposal in 1971 to conclude a treaty on the nonuse of force, and the latter's 1973 offer to sign a nonaggression treaty, it said that there was allegedly no need for such treaties since there was the treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance between the USSR and the PRC. Now this treaty, too, is being terminated on the initiative of the Chinese side. All this, combined with other steps of the Chinese leadership, points clearly to the line it systematically [planomerno] pursues for the purpose of further aggravating and subverting Soviet-Chinese relations.

The transformation of Beijing's attitude to the treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance between the USSR and the People's Republic of China--from its complete approval and active utilization to the termination of the treaty--is closely linked with the degeneration of the Chinese leaders' political course which gradually became determined more and more by great-power, hegemonistic aspirations, a slighting attitude to other states and peoples, hostility to everything that leads to the strengthening of peace and international security and runs counter to their plans of establishing world domination. [paragraph continues]

China's shameful aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has shown how adventuristic the Beijing ruling circle's, policy has become, how low they have fallen when they betrayed the interests of socialism.

"As for the Soviet Union, its attitude to the treaty with the PRC of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance has always been clear and consistent. It stems from the principled stand of the USSR in respect to the treaties it has signed and the commitments it has assumed, which it observes without fail.

"The strength and effectiveness of the 1950 Soviet-Chinese treaty lay in the fact that it expressed the unbending will of the two great peoples to live in peace and friendship. And there can be no doubt that Beijing's action to terminate this treaty was taken contrary to the will and interests of the Chinese people..

Invariably preserved in the Soviet Union is profound respect for the Chinese people, for their history and culture.

There are no objective reasons for alienation, and the more so for confrontation, between the peoples of our two countries. No endeavors of the enemies of Soviet-Chinese friendship, no attempts to delete from the people's memory, to cross out everything positive that has been accumulated during the years of fraternal cooperation between the two countries, to build a wall of enmity between the peoples of the Soviet Union and China will bring them the desired results.

The Soviet side declares that all responsibility for the termination of the treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance betwen the USSR and the PRC rests with the Chinese side. The Soviet Union, of course, shall draw proper conclusions from the indicated actions of the Chinese side.

Decision Reflects Revised PRC Policy

LD060220 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Now comment from Nikolay Shishlin about the Chinese Government's decision not to extend its treaty with the Soviet Union on friendship, alliance and mutual aid signed in 1950:

Beijing's decision is undoubtedly part of the government's revised political policy. This policy has more increasingly been characterized by great-nation chauvinism, a drive for world domination and disregard for other countries and peoples. The Chinese leaders are hostile to any move to strengthen peace and international security or to disrupt their plans for world domination. This is the evaluation made in the Soviet Government statement in response to Beijing's decision.

Of course, the total responsibility for ending the Soviet-Chinese treaty belongs to the current Chinese leadership. The treaty at one time helped China revive and develop its economy and it protected the country from numerous dangerous challenges from other countries, after its revolution.

The significance of the treaty is understood by those Chinese who have no illusions about the policy of Mao and his successors. No matter how hard the Chinese leaders try to fool their own people and persuade them to hate the Soviet Union and also the other socialist countries, the lessons of life are far more convincing than the lessons of Beijing's teachers. The people of China realize that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are not to blame for the nation's economic devastation and cultural stagnation or for the desperate poverty of hundreds and hundreds of millions of Chinese.

They know that the responsibility lies with their leaders, who have tried to stir hostility against the Soviet Union. It's understandable why the Chinese leaders announced their decision not to prolong the treaty with an additional statement that differences on principal issues between the two countries should not interfere with efforts to support and develop normal relations between the countries on the basis of five principles. These principles are mutual respect, sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual nonaggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefits and peaceful coexistence.

The bitter news about breaking off the treaty has been presented to the Chinese people with a sugar coating. A similar evaluation should be made of the Chinese Government's proposal to the Soviet Union to hold talks to settle unresolved matters and to improve relations. The proposal is being made as if it's solely the idea of the Chinese, whereas just 1 year ago, the Soviet parliament proposed to the Chinese parliament to hold similar talks on a high level. Therefore, talks between the two countries are quite likely and might even be useful but this will require goodwill on the part of the Chinese and readiness to seek mutually acceptable solutions. The Chinese will also have to give up their chauvinistic and power-hungry policies toward their neighbors. Otherwise, the talks will be of no use.

The Chinese leaders are continuing their dangerous game of world domination and are essentially consolidating this policy which is hostile to the interests of peace and international security. But all these decisions are being made without the real masters of the country, the Chinese people. No matter what efforts the authorities make to stifle discontent at home, the people will sooner or later have the final say about the future of China. Since China's aggression against Vietnam, illusions are being dispelled about the possibility of cooperating with China's current leadership. These illusions are being dispelled in the Asian countries, in the governments of Europe, Africa and other parts of the world. Beijing will not be given much room to pursue its big-power ambitions. The issue of China must be regarded in a broad, international context. In today's world, difficult situations and at times, crises do arise. Such situations, together with problems that require the combined efforts of all humanity to solve make it all the more crucial to further ease international tension, and therefore the priority task is to promote the easing of tension on a worldwide basis. This is the consistent policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and this policy has strong supporters in developing countries as well as among influential political groups in the West. This trend is in the basic interest of all countries and people and is bound to succeed.

Soviet Aid Under Treaty

OW052109 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 5 Apr 79 OW

[Glebov commentary]

[Text] The treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and China was signed at a time when the Chinese people were in difficulty. Following the war of resistance against Japan and the civil war, the ravaged country was in dire need of foreign assistance to solve the complex problems of economic and cultural construction and to prevent and resist imperialist aggression. The treaty signed in 1950 played a positive role in solving all these problems. The treaty was based on equality, mutual assistance, respect for each other's national interests, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, upholding proletarian internationalism and other Leninist principles. From then on, all the measures adopted by the Soviet Union and China in the fields of political, economic and cultural cooperation were based on this treaty.

The full cooperation between the two countries in all fields greatly enhanced China's development rate. The Chinese economy grew vigorously, and steady progress was made in education, science, culture, public health, and so forth. The people's standard of living was notably improved. China enjoyed especially great prestige on the international stage. The Soviet people were elated by the Chinese people's achievements in building a new life.

However, in the later 1950's and early 1960's, Mao Zedong and his followers pushed China onto an anti-Soviet, antisocialist path. This change in relations with the Soviet Union was inseparable from the degeneration of the Chinese leaders' political policy. As pointed out in the Soviet Government statement on China's decision not to extend the Soviet-Chinese treaty, the guiding principle of this policy is great-power chauvinism, hegemonism, discrimination against the people of other countries and hostility toward all measures to enhance peace and international security.

The harm this anti-Soviet policy brought to the Chinese people was quickly manifested in all fields. Since the late 1950's, the Chinese economy has remained stagnant. The Chinese people's living standards dropped at the same time. In the past 20 years or so, people's lives not only have failed to improve but have fallen below past levels. This anti-Soviet, antisocialist policy has also become an important cause for the uncertainty of China's internal political situation. True patriots cannot but see the harmful nature of the policy and the great losses it has caused China.

In these years, Beijing's leaders have always stood on the side of the world's most reactionary forces and openly served imperialist interests. The despicable attacks launched by the Beijing clique against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam show how far they have gone in their adventurist, degenerate behavior. China's tilt toward an alliance with imperialism based on anti-Sovietism threatens the revolutionary gains of the Chinese people and state sovereignty as imperialist monopoly organizations infiltrate the Chinese economy.

The Soviet Government statement points out: The vitality and effectiveness of the Soviet-Chinese friendship treaty signed in 1950 lay in the fact that it reflected the indestructible will of the great people of the two countries to live together in peace and friendship. Undoubtedly, Beijing's decision not to extend the treaty is against the Chinese people's will and interests.

All this leads to the conclusion that, by stating their decision to abrogate the Soviet-Chinese friendship treaty, Beijing's top ruling clique has taken another step on the road of selling out their own national interests. For this they must be held responsible before the Chinese people and progressive forces throughout the world.

(?As for) the Soviet Union, we have always respected the Chinese people, their (?will and interests). There is no objective reason whatsoever for the people of our two countries to become estranged from or even oppose each other. The enemies of Soviet-Chinese friendship, no matter how hard they try, will not succeed in erasing the friendship built up by the two peoples during the years of fraternal cooperation and in erecting a wall of mutual hatred between the two peoples.

USSR's 'Deep Respect' for Chinese

LD051832 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Our observer, Viktor Glazunov, comments on the Soviet Government's statement following Beijing's decision to terminate the treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and China:

I'd like to single out the section of the statement where it speaks of the deep respect invariably persisting in the Soviet Union as far as the Chinese people are concerned. Indeed, despite Beijing's hostile attitude to the Soviet Union, we believe there are no objective reasons for any estrangement, let alone a confrontation between our two nations. It is impossible to strike out everything good accumulated over the years of fraternal cooperation and to build a wall of hostility between them.

The Soviet-Chinese treaty was signed in 1950, a mere few months after the victory of the Chinese revolution which we welcomed as an outstanding event of our times. The Chinese people were then badly in need of help and support and the Soviet Union, faithful to its commitments under the treaty, gave the young republic effective assistance in resisting attempts by imperialist forces to interfere in its affairs. The Soviet-Chinese treaty was a decisive factor in preventing direct imperialist aggression against China on more than one occasion. This country also gave China much help in developing new and reconstructing old industries. Commenting on this aid in 1959, the PEOPLE'S DAILY in Beijing said for sheer scale it has had no precedent in history.

Unfortunately, Beijing's attitude to the Soviet Union and to the treaty has changed over the years. This transformation is closely connected with the degeneration of Beijing's political course which has come to be governed by great-power hegemonistic ambitions. This explains why Beijing (?banks) on tensions and war in international relations, and why it is hostile to the forces safeguarding peace, the Soviet Union first and foremost. There's been no lack of goodwill on the part of the Soviet leaders, who have approached Beijing on the matter more than once but with no results. Beijing rejected their proposals for a treaty to ban the use of force and the offer to sign a nonaggression treaty on the grounds that the existence of the 1950 treaty of friendship, alliance and (?mutual assistance) made them unnecessary. Now that treaty too is to become inoperative at Beijing's initiative. All this shows that the Chinese leadership have been working systematically to further aggravate and undermine Sino-Soviet relations.

The Soviet Union cannot but draw appropriate conclusions from such actions. But we still believe that harmful Maoist policies will eventually be overcome and then the two countries will restore not only normal but friendly relations.

Khabarovsk Workers Support Statement

OW051245 Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 5 Apr 79 OW

[Excerpts] The working people of the kray, as do all Soviet people, unanimously support the Soviet Government's statement on the PRC treaty. The Soviet people condemn Beijing's policy which is directed at further complicating and undermining Soviet-Chinese relations and declare that all responsibility for discontinuing the treaty lies with the Chinese side. Meetings were held at many enterprises in the kray on 5 April.

Ivan Vasilyevich Bykov, leader of a drivers team, in addressing a meeting of the working people of the Amursk pulp and cardboard combine said: Our country, our people have always been loyal to their internationalist duty. We have rendered great assistance and support to the Chinese people during their difficult period. Soviet troops defended that country from foreign intervention. The treaty of mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and the PRC signed in 1950 strengthened friendship between our peoples. The PRC Government, which announced that it does not intend to extend the treaty, betrayed the interests of its own people. Beijing's dirty and adventurist policy is aimed at consciously undermining Soviet-Chinese relations. We warmly support the Soviet Government's statement.

A general plant meeting has been held in the machine shop of the ship repair plant of the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet. Zelenko, instructor of the gorkom, read out the Soviet Government's statement. Kasatkin, leader of a tream of ship hull workers; Nasirov, leader of a team of carpentry workers; and engineers Popelitsyn and Amelchuk addressed the meeting on behalf of ship repair workers. In their speeches they severely condemned the Chinese leaders' position and their great power plans.

We are peaceful people, the ship repair workers said firmly, and are ready to maintain peace and friendship with the Chinese people. The meeting adopted a resolution in which the collective of the enterprise supports the Soviet Government's statement, angrily condemns the policy of China and declares that the collective will strengthen even more the might of our state through shock work.

PRC FEARS REPETITION OF ANTI-MAOIST DEMONSTRATIONS

ID051718 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Pavel Kashparov]

[Text] Today the people of China are marking the day of honoring the dead. A UPI correspondent reports from Beijing that the Chinese authorities are waiting anxiously to see how events develop. It is pointed out in the dispatch that it was precisely 3 years ago that a demonstration attended by thousands of people was held in Tienanmen Square in Beijing which turned into a show of open dissatisfaction with the Maoist regime. Fearing such demonstrations again now, the Chinese authorities, as has already been reported, have adopted a number of measures on a provisional basis. They have banned, first and foremost, the staging of any kind of demonstration in all of the country's towns and villages and have begun persecuting those who disseminate large character wall posters which often contain criticism of the foreign and domestic policies of the Beijing leaders.

AFP dispatches from the Chinese capital draw attention to the appearance of reinforced groups of police and servicemen in the streets of towns. It is reported that on Tuesday a group of young people was arrested in Beijing as they were trying to hang up on the "Democracy Wall" large character posters criticizing the policy of making repressions inside the country more severe.

PRC LEADERS' SUPPRESSION OF POPULAR DISSENT VIEWED

ID051736 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

["Beijing: Army and Police Against People"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 5, TASS--TASS commentator Mikhail Yakovlev writes:

Beijing's security men have arrested five more persons who pasted dazibao in the centre of the city. The authors of wall posters which the authorities do not like expressed protest against the mounting repressive measures being taken lately in different towns and reas of the country. One of the posters, which was on the wall just a quarter of an hour, began with the words: "The Enemies of Democracy Surged Into Attack".

As is admitted by the Beijing newspaper BEIJING RIBAO, the army comes to assist the police. Many military units reviewed the rules of patrol service in the city. Whole companies now assist policemen "to maintain order on transport", tear off and destroy dazibao and slogans which the authorities do not like.

As is clear from the report of the BEIJING RIBAO, security men drive out of railway stations' waiting halls people who come to Beijing in the hope to find in the capital protection from the arbitrary rule of the local authorities and to have a slight improvement in their living conditions. Guardsmen use force to push out of railway terminal canteens people who come from other towns with no food coupons and who ask to be given food for money.

The official press does not conceal that the repressions are being taken by decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China which makes it incumbent upon local party and administrative bodies to take strict measures, suppressing any manifestation of discontent with the existing regime. This puts an end to the Chinese leaders' game of "democracy for the people" which they started on the eve of the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China in December last year in a bid to gain political capital in factional struggle that aggravated at that period.

In keeping with the same decision, as is clear from pronouncements of RENMIN RIBAO, an instruction has been given to the party committees, political boards, ministries and departments to intensify among workers, employees and students work in the spirit of "defending Mao's ideas". BEIJING RIBAO stressed the need of such work among the young people, since apathy is witnessed among them.

The Chinese are beginning to realise more and more clearly the falsity of the Beijing leaders' promises to ensure an economic upsurge and improvement of the extremely low living standards of the masses. They hoped that life would become easier after many years of privations. But it is becoming obvious that the changes which took place in the Chinese leadership after Mao Zedong's death have not changed the substance of Beijing's policy, and the attempts to wrest the country out of the crisis condition are being made as before, through further intensification of exploitation of the working people.

Commenting on the continuing repressions in China, the American NEWSWEEK points out that the country has now the dictatorship like that which also existed at the time of Mao Zedong.

As is convincingly shown by facts, the Beijing leaders are screwing nuts still tighter in a bid to suppress the growing discontent of the people and to strengthen the military-bureaucratic dictatorship, which was established in the country as a result of "the Cultural Revolution".

PRC'S REQUEST FOR LOAN FROM UNDP DENOUNCED

LD051704 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1300 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] China has appealed to the specialized agency of the United Nations, the Development program, for a request of granting it a sum of 100 million dollars. As is known, the United Nations Development Program is one of the biggest organizations in the world for technical cooperation, financed by the membership dues of almost all the countries in the world. Its task is to provide the developing countries with assistance in eradicating technical backwardness, the consequences of drought, floods, crop failures and other national calamities. Every year the budget of the program comes to $500 million and it is designated to provide aid to almost 150 countries.

It is quite natural, therefore, that the unfounded claims of China for immediately having one fifth of that budget have aroused bewilderment from the lobbies of the United Nations. The granting of such a large sum of money to Beijing alone would sharply cut back the chances of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America that need urgent aid, declared one of the representatives of the developing countries. Others drew attention to the fact that the overall sum of dues paid by China to the fund of the development program since it became a member of the United Nations comes to about only $7 million. Others recalled the estimates of statistical service according to which China spends for military purposes more than 40 percent of its budget. The fund of the development program is designated to provide aid to the developing countries, and is it possible to consider a developing country ones of the biggest, and comparatively strong in the economic sense, powers having its own nuclear missile arsenal? However, this bewilderment quickly grew into indignation when it became known for what purposes the Beijing leadership would like to spend this money from the fund of the development program.

According to a mission of that specialized agency which returned from a trip to Beijing at the end of 1978, 70 percent of the funds which Beijing was asking for are to be spent for purchasing equipment necessary for the airforce, the electronic industry, telecommunications and so on and so forth. And so it is quite clear that the Beijing politicians intend, at the expense of the United Nations fund, to speed up the implementation of their program offour modernizations designated to turn China into an equipped, modern military and industrial superpower. For the sake of attaining this goal in the developed capitalist countries the Beijing leaders are searching for up-to-date equipment capable in a short period of time of building up China's strategic potential. The Chinese delegations which are scurrying around the countries of Western Europe are paying particular attention to the most up-to-date military hardware, aircraft, missiles and tanks. Of course, Beijing has all the money also for carrying out costly strategic projects which are a danger to the security of neighboring countries. Take for example the recently completed first section of the Karakoram highway. It is made for ensuring China an outlet to the port of Karachi and for continuously delivering in any kind of weather Chinese troops to the explosive region of Kashmir. In the same region which serves as the apple of discord between India and Pakistan the engineering units of Chinese Army have begun building a new strategic highway and a big aerodrome.

And how much money was spent from the Beijing treasury for quickly retransferring to the Tibet border of India an additional 150,000 soldiers? From August 1977 to April 1978 the numerity of the Chinese Armed Forces in Tibet, according to the London DAILY TELEGRAPH, increased from 200,000 to 350,000 soldiers. And they hurriedly built 12 big airforce bases and several field aerodromes. And finally China spent colossal sums of money for the aggression against the freedom-loving Vietnamese people. So far it is difficult to imagine what a large sum Beijing spent for its bloody venture in Vietnam.

In short, supposedly poor China finds the money for any expenses necessary for conducting aggression and for building up its military potential, for conducting its big power policy in respect to neighboring states. But, as is known, an appetite increases while eating. The Chinese leaders are driven by new hegemonistic projects--and for the sake of their implementation the Beijing leaders haven't forgotten about the hypocritical statements about common destinies of the people in the developing countries--are prepared to actually take the last piece of bread out of the mouths of the needy countries that need international aid, meaning the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

MPR SCORES BEIJING ABROGATION OF SOVIET-CHINESE TREATY

LD051716 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, April 5, TASS--The Foreign Ministry of the Mongolian People's Republic has made a statement in connection with Beijing's decision to terminate the Soviet-Chinese treaty.

The decision of the Chinese leaders to terminate its treaty with the great Soviet Union, the world's first socialist country and a bastion of peace and democracy is a logical result of their anti-Soviet, antisocialist foreign policy which they have been pursuing over the last two decades. Termination of the treaty with the Soviet Union by the present Beijing leadership is fresh evidence of its departure from the principles of Marxism-Leninism, its refusal to maintain friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries, evidence of its betrayal of the cause of peace, national liberation and social progress.

As an Asian socialist country and an immediate neighbour of China whose rulers' chauvinistic policy toward our country is well known to the world public, the Mongolian People's Republic believes that the termination of the Soviet-Chinese treaty at the initiative of the Chinese side only plays into the hands of imperialism and is at variance with the interests of strengthening peace and security in Asia and the Far East.

PRC FISHING BOATS MASS NEAR JAPAN'S SENKAKU ISLANDS

OW051545 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 4 Apr 79 OW

[Text] Some 60 Chinese fishing boats came dangerously close to Japanese territorial waters in the Senkaku Islands area the day before yesterday. To cope with this situation, Japan's Maritime Safety Agency was forced to step up its maritime border guard duties. Moscow Radio's correspondent in Tokyo Tsvetov reports on this development as follows:

People in Japan still vividly remember China's provocation last April, when Chinese fishing boats intruded into Japan's territorial waters in the same Senkaku Islands area. At that time, Japanese patrol boats asked the Chinese fishing boats to desist from violating territorial waters. Ignoring this demand, the Chinese seamen removed the covers from their machineguns and made it known by signals that they were in Chinese territorial waters. This Chinese adventurist act against Japan 1 year ago was intended to back up China's territorial claim to the Senkaku Islands. Later, Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping proposed to Japan, however, that the issue of territorial rights over the Senkaku Islands be left for future generations to solve. Then, why did this provocation occur again? It is because the hegemonists in Beijing have been irritated by Japan's unwillingness to unconditionally support their hegemonist foreign policy and its refusal to conduct trade with China on unequal and disadvantageous terms.

One of the Chinese leaders, Liao Chengzhi, severely accused Japan of showing decreasing interest in promoting relations with China when he met a visiting Japanese delegation toward the end of March. Pointing to Japan's decreasing interest, he urged Japan to show more zeal in promoting Japan-China relations. However, Beijing seems to be feeling that verbal pressure is not enough. That is why it is taking its current action in the Senkaku Islands area. By taking this action, Beijing intends to warn Japan that it too cannot escape China's "punitive action" if it insists on behaving obstinately toward China.

For the time being, it is unlikely that China will invade Japan by force as it has done in Vietnam. On the other hand, there is no indication that Beijing has essentially changed its mind about taking "punitive action." Beijing has also never changed its tactic of first creating a territorial dispute with a neighboring country and then taking a more practical, intimidating action. Thus, Japan is becoming the first advanced capitalist country to face Beijing's sabre rattling, only because it wants to protect its own national interest.

It is not difficult to imagine what action Beijing will take once it has made progress in its military modernization as the result of the economic aid it is getting from Japan and other capitalist countries, and once it feels economically less dependent on them. Experience is good as long as the price for it is not too high. However, by nurturing Beijing's hegemonism, Japan and other capitalist countries may have to pay a very high price for their risky experience with China.

DPRK TO HOST WORLD TABLE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

SK050655 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 2 April 79 SK

[Statement by coach of combined Soviet table tennis team (Komashov)--Read by announcer]

[Excerpts] As is known to all, the 35th World Table Tennis Championships are slated for 25 April through 6 May this year in Pyongyang. A total of 18 powerful teams of male and female champions from many countries will vie for medals at the Pyongyang gymnasium. The Soviet champions are among those participating. [few words in Russian fading into Korean translation]

Among our worthy opponents at the upcoming games is the host country, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Foremost is their female champion, Pak Yong-Sun, holder of the world championship in the female singles category. We know these Korean champions well. We have had friendship games with them and competed with them at international games many times in the past. We have also had training games with them in Pyongyang.

This get-together has been very beneficial to both sides. This is because our Soviet people play in the European style, while the Korean people do so in the Asian style. Through joint exercises, we have learned from each other and exchanged various game methods, thus cultivating and developing our sports techniques. Our team, which is to participate in the 35th World Table Tennis Championships, has received an invitation from the DPRK Table Tennis Association to visit Pyongyang seven days prior to the opening of the championships so our table tennis players can properly adapt themselves to weather conditions and conduct joint exercises. We will surely accept this invitation.

PAKISTANIS DEMONSTRATE TO PROTEST BHUTTO'S EXECUTION

LD060720 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Another demonstration, participants of which will express indignation at the execution of Bhutto, the country's former prime minister, is expected today in Rawalpindi, one of Pakistan's largest towns. Demonstrations of this kind have been taking place in Rawalpindi since Wednesday, the day of Bhutto's execution. Moreover, they grow in strength daily, gathering momentum. If several hundred people took to the streets on Wednesday, on Thursday the number of demonstrators exceeded 5,000. The demonstrators shouted slogans in Bhutto's honor. Policemen arrested no less than 200 people--mainly young people and women. Reports about protest demonstrations have also come from Lahore and some other Pakistani towns.

AFGHAN SECURITY CHIEF NOTES DEFEAT OF COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

LD052240 Moscow TASS in English 2127 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, April 5, TASS--The attempts of the imperialist circles to interfere in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for the purpose of toppling the democratic system in that country, counterrevolutionary actions of the Afghan reaction, backed and inspired as it is from the outside, are being resolutely cut short by the armed forces and security organs of the republic, it was stated by the head of the state security service of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Asadollah.

Speaking on the recent events in Herat, Asadollah said that the counterrevolutionaries, who staged the uprising there, were armed with weapons of Chinese and Western models. They terrorised and robbed the local population. At the present time this bandit group is fully defeated and its remnants have fled in an attempt to save themselves abroad. The situation has been normalized in Herat.

The actions of Beijing coincide with the intrigues of imperialism. Beijing, as it has been established irrefutably, is not only organizing provocations on the Afghan-Chinese border, but is training gangs of terrorists and raiders from among the counterrevolutionary emigrant elements, it was stressed by the chief of the state security service. These gangs are moved from China to Pakistan and then smuggled into Afghanistan to undermine the achievements of our revolution. They do not stop before any means.

Enjoying no support within the country, Asadollah noted, the enemies of the revolution are resorting to mean and perfidious methods in an attempt to stir up hatred against the revolutionary regime among the backward sections of the population. Widely resorting to methods of terror and intimidation, they kill activists, brutally put to death teachers of people's schools and schoolchildren. It is precisely these bandits, whose training is subsidized by foreign sources and who are armed with U.S. and Chinese weapons, that pretend to be "defenders of the Islam".

Confronted with the unceasing provocations of imperialism and reaction, the Afghan people are manifesting loyalty to the ideals of the April revolution, readiness to defend its gains. With the active support of the popular masses, the security organs are successfully wiping out all seats of the counterrevolution. This must be borne in mind by the circles abroad, which have not abandoned the hopes to revert Afghanistan to the dark past, it was stressed by the head of the Afghanistan state security service.

AFGHAN APPEAL URGES CITIZENS TO OPPOSE 'REACTIONARIES'

LD051316 Moscow TASS in English 1306 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, April 5, TASS--The Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have published an appeal to the people of Afghanistan on the occasion of the approaching anniversary of the April revolution.

The April revolution, the address says, brought to our people freedom from age old feudal oppression and opened the way to building a new society free of exploitation of man by man. The main concern of the people's government since the very first days of its existence has been to raise the living standards of the people and provide each Afghan with bread, clothes, housing and medical services. It launched a large-scale drive against illiteracy. The agrarian reform, of which the peasants were dreaming for centuries, is being carried out. Over 100,000 needy peasant families have already received plots of land and 11 million people have been freed of their debts to usurers and feudals.

The progressive transformations effected by the government for the benefit of the Afghan people have met with fierce opposition from the class enemies. The feudals and other exploiters, unwilling to lose their illegal privileges and power, have entered into a dirty collusion with the reactionary sections of the Muslim clergy. In all these unseemly actions, they are supported by the imperialist forces. Western propaganda, using unscrupulous methods, is conducting a fierce campaign against the revolutionary gains of the Afghan people. This campaign involves members of various reactionary groupings who fled abroad after the revolution.

The Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, the address says, urge all Afghan working people, officers and soldiers of the people's armed forces to thwart machinations by feudals and their henchmen. All party organizations and government bodies must be ready to give a crushing rebuff to any encroachments on the gains of the April revolution and to explain to the working people that the further progress and development of the country depends on their selfless work, vigilance and support of the revolutionary gains.

ECONOMIC RESTORATION CONTINUES IN KAMPUCHEA

LD041410 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh, April 4, TASS--Every day brings new changes in the life of Kampuchea, whose people are engrossed in peaceful creative endeavours, have started to restore their economy.

As reported by the Kampuchean news service, one of the country's biggest enterprises for repairing automobiles, tractors and farm machinery has been restored in Battambang. Some 400 workers of this enterprise, who hid from the repressions of the authorities during the years of the rule of the pro-Beijing regime, have returned to the plant.

The republic's biggest port of Sihanoukville has resumed work. The storehouses and wharfs have been cleared there. The port administration is rendering assistance to the local fishermen who supply the city's population with fresh fish and other sea foods.

While stabilizing economic activity, the people's government is taking measures to further strengthen law and order. Thousands of youths and girls are voluntarily joining militia and self-defence detachments. They are taking an active part in the mopping up of remnants of the Pol Pot gangs, which, taking their orders from Beijing, are endeavouring to subvert the peaceful labour of the Kampucheans. But these attempts are doomed to failure. Overcoming all difficulties, the Kampuchean people are confidently advancing along the road of their option.

WESTERN AGENCIES 'CONCOCTING' NEWS ON KAMPUCHEA

LD051039 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Apr 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed "rejoinder" from "The World Today" feature prepared by M. Zubko: "In the 'News' Kitchen"]

[Text] The Western press agencies are continuing to disseminate misinformation about the situation in Kampuchea, resorting to simply mind-boggling "news sources." AFP, for instance, alleges that stationed in Kampuchea there are...100,000 Vietnamese soldiers. How does it know? "One Vietnamese has hinted," the agency announces, quite unembarrassed. It backs up other staggering "news items" with the following references: "Observers point out," "according to a certain Vietnamese spokesman."

UPI, which is using, in particular, information "from military circles on the border with whom we succeeded (?!) in communicating by telephone," is acting in the same way. Neither of the extensive reports mentions, as sources of information, a single specific name or institution. Only mythical, nameless people, who, moreover, sometimes only drop hints. And on this shaky foundation the agencies build information which is disseminated throughout the Western world! Need it be said that these "sources" enable them to concoct the most fantastic stories....

COMMENT ON LAO PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO THAILAND

LD051842 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Laotian prime minister, Kaysone Phomvihan, has successfully concluded his visit to Thailand.

In an atmosphere of confidence and understanding, he discussed in Bangkok bilateral relations and present-day situation in Southeast Asia. Both sides have expressed their intention to continue building their relations on the principles of peaceful coexistence and promote relaxation of tension in the region as a whole, in particular regarding the turning of the border River Mekong into a zone of peace and good-neighborhood.

The results of the Laotian-Thai talks show that Southeast Asian states, irrespective of the differences in their social and economic systems, are unanimous in their efforts to speed up the process of making the political climate in the region healthier. Much in this respect has been done by the socialist countries of the region, Vietnam and Laos, which, after gaining independence, made diplomatic initiatives aimed at normalizing relations with their neighbors. Their foreign policy, based on respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of other countries, noninterference in their home affairs, equality and mutually beneficial cooperation, found support and understanding in Southeast Asia. One of the results was the decision to increase the number of border stations between Laos and Thailand, to facilitate transportation and exchange of goods. The establishment of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has become an important factor in promoting positive trends in Southeast Asia. When the pro-Beijing Pol Pot regime that had turned the country into a source of armed provocations in Indochina was brought down, Kampuchea's borders became peaceful. The people's government restored traditional friendship and solidarity with Vietnam and Laos, and declared its desire to promote peace, security and stability in Southeast Asia. The contacts between SoutheastAsian countries, including the recent visit by the head of the Laotian Government, Kaysone Phomvihan, to Thailand show that peaceful coexistence is becoming the basis of international relations in the region. Concrete proposals are being made, in particular by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, for turning the region into a zone of peace and neutrality, rejecting outside interference.

Recent Soviet-Thai summit talks in Moscow showed that the Soviet Union welcomes these proposals and encourages the efforts of Southeast Asian countries aimed at strengthening their sovereignty and security. The Soviet president, Leonid Brezhnev, has told the Thai prime minister, Kriangsak Chamanan, that the strengthening of the relaxation of tension and development of truly neighborly cooperation in the region answer the vital interests of Asian people, and the Soviet Union, faithful to its peaceable policy, will continue making its contribution to this noble cause.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF HANOI COMPUTER RESEARCH INSTITUTE NOTED

LD051022 Moscow TASS in English 0918 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, April 5, TASS--The achievements of scientific-technical progress are being widely applied in the economy of Socialist Vietnam. An active contribution to bigger efficiency of production is made by one of the youngest research institutes of the country, the Hanoi computing techniques and cybernetics research institute. Of late, staff members of the institute have developed and applied in production the results of researches on 15 themes including one for the building of the "Hao Binh" hydropower plant on the Black River, the biggest of its kind in Southeast Asia, and some on transport communications and other topical problems of the country's economic development.

EASTERN EUROPE

HUNGARY'S LAZAR ARRIVES FOR VISIT, MET BY KOSYGIN

LD051542 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 5, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic Gyorgy Lazar arrived for a business visit in Moscow today. At Vnukovo airport the guest was welcomed by a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Aleksey Kosygin.

BAYBAKOV, BULGARIA'S LUKANOV DISCUSS ECONOMIC MATTERS

LD031039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Friendly Talks"]

[Text] On 28 March N.K. Baykabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received A. Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, who is in Moscow. In the course of friendly talks there was an exchange of opinions on progress in drafting a general scheme of specialization and collaboration in the sphere of material production between the USSR and Bulgaria up to 1990.

ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU THANKS MOSCOW OFFICIAL FOR PLANT

LD061142 Moscow TASS in English 1117 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, April 6, TASS--General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu received here the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Moscow City Soviet Vladimir Promyslov who is staying in Romania in connection with the commissioning ceremony of the Druzhba large-panel house-building plant that has been presented by the Soviet Union as a gift to the Romanian people with the aim of the speediest liquidation of the aftermaths of the 1977 earthquake.

Nicolae Ceausescu expressed gratitude for the assistance given by the Soviet Union to Romania in the liquidation of the aftermaths of the earthquake and noted that this aid is a symbol of the traditional friendship between the Soviet and Romanian peoples and of the good relations between the two parties and countries.

BRIEFS

UKRAINIAN SOVIET-POLISH SOCIETY--A board session of the Ukrainian branch of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society on 27 March summed up the results of activity in 1978 and examined plans for 1979. Much attention was paid to measures to commemorate the forthcoming 35th anniversary of Poland's restitution. An organizational issue was examined. For health reasons, Comrade Skachko was relieved of the duties of board chairman of the Ukrainian branch of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society. Pashchenko, chairman of the State Committee of the Ukrainian SSR for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and Book Trade, was elected board chairman. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 27 Mar 79 AU]

POLISH DELEGATION IN SVOBODNYY--A Polish delegation headed by [illegible] (Zygmunt Fubszik), counselor at the Embassy of the Polish People's Republic in Moscow, visited Svobodnyy for 3 days. It visited the construction site of the silicate wall materials plant, which is being built with the participation of Polish specialists. [Blagoveshchensk Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 2 Apr 79 OW]

PELSHE-LED DELEGATION LEAVES ROME FOR MOSCOW

LD051504 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] A CPSU delegation, headed by Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the People's Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee, which was staying in Rome at the invitation of the Italian Communist Party Central Committee to take part in the work of the 15th party congress, left for home today.

Returns to Moscow

LD051946 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The CPSU delegation has returned to Moscow from Rome.

At the invitation of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] it took part in the work of the 15th CPI Congress. The delegation was headed by Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Party Control Committee attached to the CPSU Central Committee.

At Vnukovo Airport the delegation was met by Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR culture minister, and other officials.

NATO-INSPIRED APPROACH TO SOVIET BLOC ASSAILED

LD051407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[PRAVDA political observer Yuriy Zhukov article: "Dreams and Reality"]

[Text] The West's propaganda services are currently zealously beating the drum in praise of NATO. Of course! A command has been received from Washington--glorify the 30th anniversary of that bellicose bloc. In the wake of his predecessor Truman who 4 April 1949 signed the treaty instituting the bloc, and in the wake of Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon and Ford who remained faithful to it, Carter is now urging his allies to join in this praise.

But there is a certain gloom about the Western capitals. They recall that in the course of these 30 years the 15 countries participating in the military alliance have spent an astronomical sum on the arms race--more than $2.6 trillion--but have never been able to implement the far-reaching aims dreamed of by the authors of the North Atlantic Treaty.

How They Camouflaged Themselves

Of course, in that now-distant time these aims were painstakingly concealed: It was not easy, the day after the victory over Hitler, to foist on the peoples an alliance which contained the seeds of a scheme for a new and still more destructive war. That is why even back then Washington unceremoniously brought into play the fantasy invented in 1944 by Hitlerite General Gehlen regarding the "Soviet threat" to the Western powers which were the USSR's allies at that time.

As is well known, after the war Gehlen joined the service of the United States and his provocative fantasy was extremely useful for those who, having a temporary monopoly of the atom bomb, were nurturing a scheme for aggression against yesterday's ally--the Soviet Union. And then, to the accompaniment of arguments borrowed from the Hitlerites regarding the need to "save Western civilization" from the Soviet threat," this military bloc which was depicted as an instrument "for collective defense and the preservation of peace and security" was put together.

I was working as PRAVDA correspondent in Paris at the time and I well remember how 18 March 1949 we journalists of the French and foreign press were invited to the gilded reception room of the Foreign Ministry. There we were handed the text of the North Atlantic Treaty which had been prepared for signing and agreed in the course of long behind-the-scenes negotiations by the governments of the United States and its future allies.

Gesticulating temperamentally before a bevy of photographers and cameramen, then French Foreign Minister Robert Schumann, who was a loyal performer of the will of his friend and patron--U.S. Secretary of State Dulles--attempted to persuade us that the future treaty was "purely defensive" and was not--God forbid!--aimed against the USSR and the countries of people's democracy.

These assurances convinced no one. Here is the Paris press reaction to these assurances which has been preserved in my files:

LE COMBAT: "All day yesterday people kept telling us that the North Atlantic pact is purely defensive. Nevertheless, it remains true that its aim is to establish a 'cordon sanitaire' against the USSR."

LE FRANC-TIREUR: "The pact's authors have managed a 'neat trick': They have drawn up the text of a treaty on a military alliance which is aimed from beginning to end against the USSR without once mentioning the subject of their obsession."

LE MONDE: "Judging by appearances, the United States intends to purchase French blood with dollars," Academician Gilson wrote. (Reactionary forces began to persecute him because of this frank remark and he had to go to Canada for many years.)

"We do not recognize that our government has the right to sign the North Atlantic pact which runs counter to the commitments assumed by the French people," the Movement of Fighters for Peace and Freedom wrote in its open letter to U.S. President Truman which was signed by 1.2 million people.

"The French people will not, will never fight against the USSR," the French Communist Party Politburo declared.

A wave of turbulent protest swept Europe. Nonetheless, the North Atlantic Treaty was signed 4 April 1949 and the headquarters of General Eisenhower, who was the first leader of the North Atlantic bloc--NATO--military organization, was established in Paris.

France withdrew from the NATO military organization 17 years later, when General de Gaulle was leading the country and the policy of submission to Washington was ended. The healthy political climate of detente began to develop in Europe thanks to the tireless efforts of the USSR and the entire socialist community. But NATO, moving to Brussels, has continued to act as though nothing has happened. The old secret schemes have remained in force.

Just what kind of schemes are these?

The Secret Becomes Obvious

When last year the British Government opened the archives of the forties, in view of their age, it transpired that while NATO'S spiritual fathers were swearing that they wanted only to strengthen their defense, plans were being elaborated for aggression against us. As early as 1948 Churchill, it turns out, suggested starting an atomic war against the USSR before we created our own atomic weapons!

An American plan for war against the USSR codenamed Dropshot and elaborated in 1949 was also revealed. Its authors proposed dropping 300 atom bombs and 20,000 tons of "conventional" bombs on the Soviet Union. Then 250 U.S. and allied divisions were to invade the USSR and the countries of people's democracy. It was planned to strike through the Kola Peninsula in the north and the Balkans in the south.

The inspiration of COLLIER'S, an American magazine published at the time which produced a fantastic special issue colorfully describing...the occupation of our country, is now clear. The appearance of this publication caused an explosion of public indignation and the magazine folded soon afterward. But, as is now known, such plans actually existed! And if they were not implemented it is merely because the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries, faced with a real threat, did everything possible to insure their security.

Now that the secret has become obvious, the NATO ringleaders no longer bother with camouflage. Calling the USSR the "enemy," they openly proclaim their readiness to deliver a "first strike" against our country using nuclear weapons.

Thus on 17 May last year, on the eve of the notorious NATO Council session at which the United States dictated to its allies an additional 10-year program for the arms race, the Washington POST declared for all to hear: Military circles consider it necessary to stop talking about how in the event of war "tactical nuclear weapons will be used against Soviet troops for defense purposes only" and to "explain" that the "medium-range missiles for Europe," resources for the development of which had then been appropriated by the Senate Armed Services Committee, will be used to inflict the "first strike (!) against targets on the territory of the Warsaw Pact countries."

"The 'first strike,'" the newspaper explained, "must be inflicted on Soviet subunits and tactical support in East Europe."

And then there was the report published 2 November 1978 in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, reporting a talk with General Haig, supreme allied commander in Europe: "General Haig...expressed unambiguously his opinion that the NATO countries must reply to the Soviet threat (!) not with analagous facilities on the 'one for one' principle but with a wide range of systems to insure superiority."

As you see, these gentlemen have departed a long way from the arguments of which they made such a show in the forties, about the "defensive" nature of NATO!

Their New Designs

Fortunately, as the popular saying goes, "God does not give horns to a cow that is apt to butt."

Although, according to the calculations of Washington's Brookings Institution, for instance, between 1946 and 1975 the U.S. Armed Forces "have been deployed 215 times in support of political goals," and have made a "direct or indirect threat" to employ strategic nuclear weapons on 19 occasions, they have still not succeeded in making the world dance to Washington's tune. The militarists' aggressive ventures have invariably suffered defeat. Each time they have met with a resolute rebuff from the socialist states and other peace-loving countries and all peoples fighting to preserve peace.

And it is no accident that the New York TIMES recently admitted bitterly that the Pentagon is not succeeding in insuring that "superiority" in strength which Haig dreams of aloud.

Isn't this why the Washington strategists are now seeking new allies? Isn't this why so many efforts have been exerted to extend NATO? To create a new trilateral combination: the United States-West Europe-Japan? To attach to NATO a zone south of the Tropic of Cancer, including South Africa? To use China if not as an ally then at least as a "fellow-traveler"--when certain hotheads in Washington talk so loudly about their "unity of interests" with that country?

It is obviously no accident that at the May 1978 NATO Council session President Carter stated significantly: "Our alliance is concentrated in Europe, but our vigilance cannot be restricted to that continent." And that same bellicose General Haig said in an interview with U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT 26 February 1979: "Certain changes in the strategic correlation of forces, it seems to me, mean that there is a need for a new type of leadership from America in the post-Vietnam era.... The main problem the alliance is facing is the emergence of strategic parity (that is, equality of forces--Yu.Zh.) with the East. This makes it much more important to maintain our regional balances."

It is said in a flowery style, but quite transparently: The Pentagon does not like the principle of equality and identical security at all, although this principle has been recognized in the Soviet-American agreements signed in the seventies.

The NATO leaders' adventurist line which goes against the main current of international development, which in accordance with the unswerving will of all mankind is moving toward detente, cannot and will not bring its authors any laurels.

Prominent figures in the U.S. Congress are also beginning to understand this, although they by no means always act consistently. This remark was made recently, for instance, by F. Church, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee: "The ship of state will not necessarily remain on an even keel because it has a large number of cannon onboard; without a strong hull it will sink instead. Perhaps the time has come to jettison some of the ballast taken aboard during the cold war."

If people in Washington really understand now that the time has come to start "unloading" the excessive arms burden from the "ship of state," they will find in the socialist countries partners who are prepared to cooperate in this cause based on the principle of equality and identical security.

"As for the Soviet Union," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the meeting with voters 2 March, "it has already stated repeatedly that it advocates not building up but limiting nuclear missile or other weapons, by means of an agreement between the sides on the basis of complete reciprocity."

So it is up to the West. Whether or not good sense will triumph there over the obstinacy of those who support the fallacious strategy inherited from the cold war era, the future will tell.

BREZHNEV, GISCARD CONTRIBUTE TO JOURNAL ON TRADE, TIES

Moscow NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW in English 26 Mar 79 p 1-3 WA

[Text from 26 March PRAVDA: "For the Mutual Benefit of the Peoples of the Soviet Union and France"]

[Text] Paris, March 25, TASS--In connection with the forthcoming Soviet-French summit talks in Moscow, a special issue of TRADE AND COOPERATION, the journal of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, has been put out concerning questions related to the successfully-developing trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

The issue opens with messages to the readers from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of the Republic of France.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev writes:

First of all, I would like to thank the editorial staff of the journal, TRADE AND COOPERATION, for the invitation to make a contribution as an author on the eve of another meeting of the leaderships of our two countries.

President Giscard d'Estaing is coming to the Soviet Union at a complex and responsible period. This complexity is not conditioned by any kind of difficulties in Soviet-French relations. On the contrary, our relations with France are developing most favourably. They are clearly aimed at the deepening of cooperation, detente, and the assertion of the principles of good-neighbourliness in world affairs. The complexity stems from the activity of those ill-assorted forces which--let us call things by their proper names--are trying to drag the peoples back to the times of "cold war", and to cross out everything positive that has been achieved in world politics with the vigorous participation of the Soviet Union, France, as well as a number of other countries.

Europe has gained more than others from detente, in spite of the great, and, in our opinion, excessive concentration of armaments and troops in this region. It has so far felt less than others the influence of those negative processes which oppose detente as the main trend of contemporary international development. A good deal still has to be done in order that there be no slowing down, and that there be greater and stronger agreement among states. And here, too, as ever, much will depend on the cooperation and coordinated efforts of the Soviet Union and France.

The ramified Soviet-French relations rest on a solid foundation of business ties. Trade, compensation deals, cooperation in key fields of science and technology, ranging from the peaceful uses of the atom to the exploration of outer space--these are the major components of this foundation. I also always find understanding on the part of President Giscard d'Estaing on the role of our economic relations.

Developed and mutually advantageous trade, economic cooperation, and, on a wider plane, the exchange of industrial experience and the fruits of scientific and technological thought contribute to material progress in both countries, and bring tangible benefit to the people both in the Soviet Union and in France. We are in favour of the level and quality of economic exchange growing further. And, evidently, it is necessary to take up more boldly such promising forms of cooperation as cooperation and specialisation of production, putting all this wherever possible on a long-term basis through the conclusion of appropriate agreements.

These and other subjects will undoubtedly come up at the talks with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing at the end of March this year. We are convinced that his visit to the Soviet Union will make it possible to outline new prospects for Soviet-French relations in the political, economic and other fields in the interests of the peoples of both countries, and in the interests of peace and detente.

In his message to the readers of the journal, President Giscard d'Estaing said that French-Soviet cooperation was a major factor contributing to international detente and also a permanent factor of France's foreign policy. This cooperation has always been accorded priority by the French Governments. I was among those who began to arrange this cooperation and I remain its confirmed advocate.

Our common results in this cooperation are an outstanding achievement for the present and they open up good prospects for the future.

Indeed, the fulfillment of the task of doubling the volume of trade between 1970 and 1974 enabled us to set the task of trebling trade between 1975 and 1979 and we expect our trade to reach that level by the end of this year in accordance with the wishes President Brezhnev and I expressed when we met in Rambouillet in 1977. It should be noted that our trade is now more harmonious than it was before.

Great, sometimes spectacular progress has been made in the last few years in the field of industrial cooperation, the message continues. Scientific and technological cooperation is an important stimulus for the industrial development of our two countries. It has produced good results in many areas of fundamental and applied research.

The progress achieved ensures the further extension of our cooperation, provided we continue to exert efforts and do not allow a slow-down in the rate of the development of our business relations.

The year 1979 will be of special importance because new agreements, specifically a long-term programme of broadening economic, industrial and technological cooperation for 1980 to 1990, are to be signed this year. Just as the first ten-year programme signed in 1971, the new programme will determine specific areas and projects for mutually beneficial cooperation which will give fresh impetus to technological, industrial and commercial exchange between our two countries.

My visit to Moscow later this month will give us an opportunity to re-affirm that forms of cooperation may change but not its principles. As I am looking forward to visiting the USSR at the invitation of President Brezhnev, I believe in the future of French-Soviet relations. I know that President Brezhnev accords a great significance to the need to ensure the success of this cooperation.

Moreover, the steady growth of the Soviet economy, its continuous modernisation, and the vast natural resources of the USSR should ensure, in the future, stable technological and industrial contacts between the USSR and the West. I wish the French industry occupied a worthy place in these contacts.

CPSU OFFICIALS LEAVE FOR FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS

LD051940 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1554 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--G. Zhukov, a candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and PRAVDA's political observer, and E. Drozdov, a responsible official of the Central Committee International Department, left for France today. They will take part in the work of the routine French Socialist Party congress which opens in the town of Metz on 6 April.

DUTCH 'PATRONS' OF FORMER NAZI MENTEN AFRAID

LD281600 Moscow TASS in English 1459 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD

["Aiding the Butcher"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, March 28, TASS--Forces still survive in the Netherlands which back in the past were faithfully serving Hitler, writes the weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] in connection with the patronising attitudes assumed with regard to the fascist butcher and war criminal Pieter Menten. The former butcher has found powerful patrons, the weekly writes. Some people in the Netherlands seem to be very much afraid of new sudden exposures, like those which threw light on the Nazi past of two rather respectable Dutch politicians: NATO General Secretary Luns and chairman of the Parliamentary Group of the ruling party Christian-Democratic Appeal Aanties. One can also assume that those people are also afraid of what beans Menten himself might spill. And he has a lot to tell. Justice in the Netherlands is busy with something else than prosecuting former Nazi criminals. It is busy looking for "justice" for Menten himself. It is looking for it consciously violating one of the basic principles of international law which obligates every state to prosecute and punish persons guilty of war crimes.

BRIEFS

FINNISH ATOMIC PLANT--Helsinki--The atomic power station built near the Finnish town of Lovisa with Soviet technical assistance has been working successfully for 2 years now. At present work on loading nuclear fuel is ending and the guarantee period for the station is ending. The guarantee period has shown that the Soviet equipment works steadily and reliably. Work on adjusting the second power set at the station with the same capacity, 440 megawatts, is also currently underway. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0207 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD]

FRENCH-SOVIET CONTRACT--Moscow, April 5--A contract between the Soviet Metallurgimport organization and the French firm Cruesot-Loire was signed at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade today. The contract provides for the delivery of equipment to the USSR for the manufacture of seamless pressed pipes, with an output of 170,000 tons a year, for a tubing mill. Present at the signing ceremony were Nikolay Patolichev, minister of foreign trade of the USSR, and Bruno de Leusse, the ambassador of France to the USSR. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2135 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD]

COMMENT, REACTION TO EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI TREATY CONTINUES

Implementation of Provisions

LD051504 Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] New York, April 5, TASS--According to reports from Tel Aviv the Israeli Knesset (parliament) yesterday approved Premier Begin's report on his trip to Cairo from where he returned with new concessions to Israel from President as-Sadat. In particular, As-Sadat agreed to the opening of the Egyptian-Israeli border already two months after the signing of the separate treaty, to deliveries to Israel of Egyptian oil and to the opening of a "hot line" between the two capitals. According to the newspaper DAVAR, the Egyptian president also intends to allow Israel colonists in the Sinai to remain in some settlements "under Egyptian jurisdiction".

Speaking in the Knesset, the communist deputy Tawfik Tubi said that the "peace" treaty "perpetuates the Israeli occupation of Arab territories and the arbitrariness of the occupation administration".

Tel Aviv and Cairo are now stepping up the implementation of the provisions of the deal concluded by them under the aegis of the United States. It has already been approved by the governments of the two countries. In a telegramme to Begin, As-Sadat assured him of his striving to "cooperate with Israel" in the practical implementation of the "peace" treaty. In his turn, the Israeli premier ordered his cabinet to accelerate the "normalisation of relations" between the two countries in the field of culture, education and science.

It is known that when addressing American congressmen, during his visit to Washington As-Sadat threatened Libya with military measures because of its position of supporting the national liberation movements in the Middle East and of condemning the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal. Lately alarming reports are coming in about the concentration of Egyptian troops on the border with Libya.

As-Sadat's Latest Concessions

LD051646 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "As-Sadat Steps Up the Process of Capitulation"]

[Text] Today, President as-Sadat delivered a speech to the Egyptian People's Assembly inwhich he extolled in various ways the separate treaty concluded with Israel. Once again, As-Sadat tried to convince the Egyptian parliamentarians that the treaty, as he put it, is nothing more than a step on the road to peace in the Middle East, toward resolving the Palestinian issue and toward liberating the Arab territories which Israel has occupied. Yesterday he managed to convince the members of the Egyptian Government, who then endorsed the separate treaty. It was announced in Cairo that Butrus Ghali, the minister of state for foreign affairs, would probably take the instruments of ratification to occupied Jerusalem at the beginning of next week. In this connection, the Washington POST points out that As-Sadat has stepped up the process of normalizing relations with Israel. But it would be more appropriate not to say "normalizing" but "capitulation to the aggressor."

Here we would like to point out the fact that talks between As-Sadat and Begin in Cairo were [words indistinct], but in that brief period the Egyptian president managed to make concessions to his Israeli partner in the separate treaty, to an extent that astonished Washington itself.

The New York DAILY NEWS openly wrote that As-Sadat's agreement to open the borders with Israel on 27 May, 7 months before the date stipulated in the treaty, came as a big surprise. A New York TIMES observer described this step as a fresh concession by As-Sadat, who used to insist that every step toward normalizing relations with Israel be accompanied by progress in the question of setting up the autonomous administration body in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. This was what a New York TIMES correspondent said.

There is yet another important fact: At the end of May free passage in two directions will begin, but not across the boundries between Egypt and Israel, since there is a lot yet to be done regarding setting up these boundaries, and it has been decided that the withdrawal of forces from the Sinai will take place after 3 years. Thus, As-Sadat is unilaterally opening Egypt's doors to Israel, while the aggressor continues to maintain huge [word indistinct] in the Sinai. Explaining As-Sadat's hurry in pursuing the path of capitulation to Israel, the Washington POST writes that the Egyptian president wants to demonstrate to the majority of the Arabs his steadfastness in face of their boycott which was decided upon at the Baghdad ministerial conference. But well-informed observers hold the view that by this action As-Sadat is trying to win Washington's [words indistinct]. The Egyptian leader is trying to obtain the largest possible loans from the United States by being friendly to the major protector of the aggressor. He is now in dire need for this aid, since the Arab countries have stopped giving funds to the capitulator, while Washington does not [word indistinct] to even compensate Egypt for its loss of Arab financial aid, which it used to receive freely.

Military Links With Egypt Severed

LD051932 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, April 5, TASS--The Administrative Council of the Arab Organisation of the Military Industry, that consists of Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, has decided to fulfill the decisions of the Baghdad conference of ministers of foreign affairs and economy of Arab countries in respect of boycotting Egypt. This is reported by the newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-AMM. The organization will sever its ties with Egypt, the paper writes, and will look for another country where to build new enterprises of the Arab military industry. Member countries of the organisation have started consultations to coordinate their actions concerning the boycott of Egypt. The QATAR NEWS AGENCY reports that the state minister for foreign affairs of the United Arab Emirates, Rashid 'Abdallah al-Nu'aymi had discussed the question of sanctions with the acting chairman of the organisation's Administrative Council, Shaykh Faysal Sultan al-Kasimi.

Iran strives to coordinate its position with that of Arab countries in the question of the political and economic boycott of Egypt in the light of the decisions of the Baghdad conference, reports the newspaper AL-ITTIHAD, that is published in Abu Dhabi.

During a meeting with the state minister for foreign affiars of the United Arab Emirates, Rashid 'Abdallah, Iran's ambassador in Abu Dhabi has requested in this connection the clarification of a number of questions concerning the order of implementing the decisions of the Baghdad conference.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA EXAMINES ISRAEL'S ARMS DEALING

LD051351 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Mar 79 p 3 LD

[Candidate of Historical Sciences L. Korneyev article: "Zionists Trading in Weapons; Secrets of Military Business"]

[Text] "It is more profitable to deal in missiles than oranges!"--this statement was once made by Israeli Prime Minister M. Begin. According to the Jerusalem POST, Israeli arms exports in 1978 were worth a total of $600 million. The figure cited by the newspaper is close to the official figures reported by Israel's defense minister--$520 million. Here the minister did not fail to boast that "in the next few years Israeli arms sales will top the billion-dollar mark." This is no empty brag. In the opinion of NATO military specialists, arms exports from Israel could soon increase 300-400 percent.

Over the past 10-12 years Israeli arms exports have increased at least 50 fold: In 1966 Israel sold weapons worth only $10 million. In what, then, do the Zionist "manufacturers of death" deal? Their pricelist includes Ostend-1124 [as published; presumably 1124 Westwind] coastguard aircraft, Fouga-Magister ground-attack aircraft, Arva military transports, air- and sea-launched missiles, 155mm-caliber guns and even missile-carrying ships.

Arms currently account for 10 percent of the total value of Israeli exports. In terms of the level of arms sales Israel--a state with a population of 3.4 million--lags only a little behind Britain, France and the FRG. Thus, on the one hand, the Tel Aviv expansionists assert the need for Israel's "defense" with the help of the latest Western weapons, while on the other hand they sell very modern types of weapons of their own manufacture.

This--at first glance--surprising paradox conceals the same old Western (primarily American) arms-manufacturing monopolies, disguised by the Israeli state flag, which bear the chief responsibility for trying to wreck the relaxation of international tension. These are the facts: Enterprises of such leading U.S. monopolies as, for example, Rockwell, Lockheed Aircraft, (Amfenol), Magnavox, Aerojet-General and also Sylvania, Westinghouse, Zenith and Ling-Temco-Vought have now been operating in Israel for no less than 10 years. Not satisfied with this cooperation alone, Israeli arms manufacturers are not averse, given the opportunity, to obtaining secret military patents from their partners, legally or illegally.

Competitors from NATO countries are not lagging behind the American arms manufacturers operating in Israel. The French company of Turbomeca has constructed in Israel a plant to produce jet engines, which it owns jointly with the Israeli state firm of Israel aircraft industries. Deutsche Bank, the biggest bank in the FRG, which controls the majority of arms-manufacturing enterprises in West Germany, also participates in financing Israeli military production.

The passion for profit draws them all to Israel. The thing is that whereas the profit norm for invested capital (according to IMF figures) stands at 5-7 percent in the United States, Canada and Japan, approximately 10 percent in West Europe and 19 percent in Latin America, in Israel it is 21.5 percent. In other words, labor in Israel costs only a little more than at penal enterprises in racist South Africa, where the profit norm indicator is 24 percent. The Israeli worker, technician and engineer earn far less than their colleagues in Europe, the United States and Canada. In this connection the French newspaper LE MONDE has written that the Israeli-manufactured Kfir fighter-bomber costs one-third less on the world markets than its French equivalent--the Mirage.

But there is also another side to the question. Arms stamped "made in Israel" are sold, above all, to countries with the most reactionary regimes. NATO plans clearly allocate to Israel the role of supplying arms to those regimes to which imperialist states, fearing world public protests, refrain from openly giving military assistance.

According to the Arab journal SHU'UN FILISTINIYAH, the bulk of Israeli arms exports goes to the Republic of South Africa. The racist commonality of Zionism and apartheid has made these countries natural allies. Following South African Prime Minister Vorster's visit to Israel in 1976, Tel Aviv began implementing an extensive program to rearm the racists. Six missile-carrying ships were built for the South African Navy in Haifa docks. A large group of South African servicemen underwent a training course in Israel to man these ships.

The agreement on Israeli arms deliveries to the Republic of South Africa also provides for sales of more than 20 Kfir aircraft. Next in line for dispatch to Pretoria are Israeli weapons for ground forces, including missiles and a variety of electronic equipment. The racists are procuring all this in addition to the considerable economic assistance Tel Aviv provides. It is significant that, as the correspondent of America's CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR reports from Jerusalem, "no official objections to the deals with the Republic of South Africa have come from the U.S. administration." And it recently became known that the Israeli firm of Tadiran is constructing a plant near Pretoria in conjunction with the South African (Kalan) company for production of military communications means. The further strengthening of the alliance between the Republic of South Africa and Israel cannot but cause alarm in the light of the racists' mass reprisals against the indigenous population of the countries struggling against the criminal apartheid policy.

In short, any imperialist, racist or profascist regime oppressing a particular people has the possibility of becoming a client of Israel and acquiring the means to exterminate people. At the end of 1976 Israel announced its readiness to give military aid to the Pinochet junta. As America's NEWSWEEK magazine reported, Tel Aviv's ruling circles decided to provide that bloody regime with air-launched Shafrir missiles. A year later, at the end of 1977, according to a report in the French magazine LE POINT, the junta ordered from Israel a large consignment of antitank missiles and invited a group of Israeli instructors to teach the handling of these missiles.

In May 1978 the journal PALESTINE PERSPECTIVE, organ of the Palestine resistance movement, reported that Israel is delivering a massive quantity of various arms to the Nicaraguan dictator Somoza, who is trying to forcibly crush the people's uprising in the country. According to figures as of January 1979, the Israeli expansionists had sent the Nicaraguan butchers no less than three sea transports with weapons and ammunition.

Commenting on Israeli arms deliveries to Latin American countries, the Costa Rican weekly LIBERTAD pointed out that Tel Aviv could not arm Central American states without U.S. consent. The Pentagon, the weekly emphasized, is using Israel to achieve the aims which the United States does not dare achieve directly. The newspaper points out that Israel, in an attempt to inflame contradictions between Honduras and El Salvador, is supplying them both with fighters, transport aircraft, guns and machineguns.

Israel is developing a modern military industry at an accelerated pace to saturate the arms market with its own output. Its enterprises employ approximately 100,000 people, that is, almost 25 percent of the country's work force. Western countries, primarily the United States, give it great assistance in this by providing financial loans and appropriate technology. It should be pointed out that the recent events connected with the signing of the so-called "peace treaty" between Egypt and Israel will undoubtedly serve to step up the arms race in this region. It has already become known that the United States will supply Israel--as a "reward" for signing the document--with large consignments of weapons, including tanks, aircraft, missiles and armored carriers. In its turn Israel, having the firm U.S. promise of deliveries of the latest war materiel, is acquiring the possibility of expanding still further the sales of home-produced weapons abroad, to its permanent and new clients.

The NATO bloc countries' policy aimed at developing the modern arms industry in Israel is increasing the aggressiveness of this Zionist state--the tool of world reaction in the Near East. Those who have invested capital in the "death industry" are not interested in peace. Peace is also disadvantageous to Israeli industrialists, who are "growing fat" on the arms race. In this connection it is clear why Zionism is violently opposed to the relaxation of international tension and to the peaceful settlement of one of the most acute international crises--the Near East crisis.

ISRAEL'S GUSH EMUNIM TO ESTABLISH MORE SETTLEMENTS

LD051532 Moscow TASS in English 1441 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, April 5, TASS--The Israeli extremist movement Gush Emunim intends to establish another ten paramilitary Israeli settlements on the West Bank of the River Jordan. Representatives of the movement have said that they got the permission of the official authorities for the establishment of the settlements.

The actions of Israel, which seeks to oust the Arab population from their native lands, patently show that the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal leads to perpetuation of the Israeli occupation, but not to liberation of the captured Arab lands, as Egypt's President as-Sadat asserts.

TASS REPORTS ON SITUATION IN SOUTHERN LEBANON, BEIRUT

LD051350 Moscow TASS in English 1323 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, April 5, TASS--Israel continues building up tension in neighbouring Lebanon. The aggressor and its henchmen from among the Lebanese separatists shelled yesterday the populated localities of Ar-Rashidiyah and Ras al-'Ayn. At the same time, armed formations of rightwingers made a new attempt to enlarge the area under their control and to seize Bayt Yarhun. Israeli naval launches were cruising along the Lebanese shores all day long.

After several days of relative calm the situation in Beirut has worsened again. Units of the conservative Lebanese Front provoked in the past day clashes with the inter-Arab force in the Beirut districts of Ash-Shiyah, Ayn ar-Rummanah, Tahvitah and Furnash-Shubbak.

SOVIET MEDIA VIEW DEVELOPMENT OF EVENTS IN IRAN

Brezhnev Greets Khomeyni

LD031718 Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 3, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev has sent a telegramme to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni which says in part: "I convey to you my heartfelt congratulations on the occasion of the proclamation of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Soviet Union views the results of the national referendum, that concluded the final liquidation of the monarchic regime, as a big historic victory of the Iranian people. The establishment of the republican system, undoubtedly, opens a new stage in the life of your country.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to confirm that the Soviet Union's policy in respect of Iran is a policy of sincere friendship and goodneighbourhood. It is a policy of striving to develop and expand all-round relations between our two countries on principles of equality, mutual respect of sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs".

Leonid Brezhnev wished the friendly Iranian people happiness and wellbeing.

Kosygin Greets Bazargan

LD031720 Moscow TASS in English 1706 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 3, TASS--Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Aleksey Kosygin has sent a message to the Prime Minister of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran Mehdi Bazargan, cordially congratulating him on the occasion of the proclamation of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

"The victory of the Iranian people's revolution is greeted in the Soviet Union, the message runs. I express confidence that the friendly and goodneighbourly relations between our countries, based on the principles of equality and mutual respect, will continue developing for the good of the Soviet and Iranian peoples, in the interests of universal peace and international security."

Soviet Involvement in Events 'Slander'

LD040652 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[A. Akmuradov article: "Slander--The Tool of Reaction"]

[Text] Moscow, April--The majority of Iran's population voted against the shah's regime, for establishment of an Islamic republic. That is the result of the referendum, the first truly nationwide expression of the people's will in the 2,500-year history of Iran. Such is the outcome of the revolution that opened Iran to the road of national revival, to the solution of numerous and complex problems left by the departed anti-popular regime.

The new power must solve many problems. Among them are unsettled relations with national minorities populating Iran that were considered outcasts during the shah's rule. And it is characteristic that the enemies of the revolution, the forces that bear direct responsibilities for the systematic suppression in the recent past of lawful democratic and national aspirations of various peoples of Iran--SAVAK agents, former officials of the state apparatus, officers of the shah's army, courtiers, CIA agents and other reactionaries--now try to aggravate problems in establishing new life, to raise friction among nationalities and religious strife to an explosion, to stir up separatist attitudes.

Those who adhere to the old see in threatening the state unity a chance to restoration, a lever by which they hope to hamper the development of the revolutionary process in Iran.

The shah's agents jointly with imperialist forces have done everything to see that events in the main town of Iranian Kurdistan, Sanandaj, should be brought to an armed conflict. The arrangements of the central government and Kurdish representatives aimed at ensuring the granting of the local population's main demands do not suit counterrevolution.

The Iranian Government publicly declared that it is prepared to consider questions of interest to other nationalities on the same grounds of meeting their main demands. Nevertheless a new conflict broke out, this time in the northeast of the country, in districts populated with Iranian Turkomans. According to existing information, the forces of counterrevolution teamed with local landowners and industrialists and with the shah's supporters who fled to this area hand out armaments, form military units and organize actions directed against the authorities. Going by everything, counterrevolution would like to carry the matters, just as in Iranian Kordestan, to large-scale armed clashes whose consequences would be long felt.

There is another thing in common between the events in Sanandaj and Gonbad-e-Kavus. Reaction is thoroughly camouflaging itself, acting on the sly, trying to shift the responsibility for the bloodshed on the left, democratic groupings and on the Soviet Union. For this purpose slanderous rumors are spread that allegedly, the Soviet Union, acting through proxies, is instigating national minorities to mutiny so as to weaken Iran, to make it obedient to pressure.

The slanderous allegations are as vicious as they are hackneyed. Thus in the broadcast to Africa and the Middle and Near East, the British radio station BBC quoting "ministerial circles in Tehran" is alleging that taking part in the armed struggle of Turkomans in Gonbad-e-Kavus are Turkomans from Soviet Turkmenia who have crossed the border. The Tehran newspaper ETTELA'AT published a provocative report that Radio Ashkhabad, allegedly, urged Iranian Turkomans to "vigilance and resolute armed resistance" to the central authorities.

These two reports have the same hallmark. Quite possibly ETTELA'AT mistook BBC radio for Radio Ashkhabad. Radio Ashkhabad could not and did not make such broadcast. Despite their desire, neither BBC nor the anonymous "ministerial circles" can find Soviet Turkomans in Gonbad-e-Kayus since they are not there and no Soviet citizens have crossed the Iranian border without the knowledge of Iranian authorities. But what are facts to provocateurs! Lies are their weapon. They are paid to spread slander, to sow discord, to cause distrust.

Relations between the Soviet Union and Iran do not please imperialist and reactionary forces in Iran because they are based on mutually advantageous cooperation and good-neighbourliness. The USSR resolutely calls for respect of Iran's right to decide its internal affairs without outside interference.

The USSR received with satisfaction the results of the referendum held in Iran. The Soviet people wish the friendly neighbouring people successes along the road of national renewal, of construction of new and peaceful life.

Bazargan TV Address

LD051450 Moscow TASS in English 1426 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, April 5, TASS--The referendum of Iran's future system demonstrated the people's full support for the Provisional Government's policy aimed at eliminating the consequences of the hateful monarchist regime.

Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan said that 99 percent of the people who took part in the referendum voted for the republican form of government. Speaking on the radio and television, the prime minister described as unprecedented the political activity displayed by the population during the referendum and congratulated the Iranian people on a great victory.

The head of the Provisional Government stressed at the same time that the revolution has not yet been carried through and there are still many problems to be solved. The reactionary forces, Bazargan said, have already recovered from the blow struck at them and are trying to prevent from [as received] winning the revolution completely. Using foreign support, counterrevolutionary elements provoke conflicts between individual groups of the Iranian population and try to block the Provisional Government's measures. The prime minister said that these forces have a single subversive plan and are financed from abroad. He stressed that the government will continue acting in the interests of the revolution and its gains and urged the masses to give every support to the authorities.

Tudeh Leader on Revolution

LD061000 Moscow TASS in English 0921 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 6, TASS--The People's Party of Iran will continue exerting all efforts so as to take a consistent stand as a party of the working class, to build and strengthen its organisations all over Iran, to urge the working class to conduct an independent struggle for the interests of all working masses, Nureddin Kiamuri, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Party of Iran, writes in the magazine WORLD MARXIST REVIEW.

The importance of the people's revolution in Iran whose culmination point was the victorious uprising on February 10-11, 1979, lies not only in the fact that it changed the look of Iranian society and overthrew the disgraceful despotic monarchic regime. A strong blow was also dealt at U.S. imperialism which had made Iran its gendarme in the Middle East. Therefore, the consequences of the Iranian revolution will, undoubtedly, be manifested also beyond Iran and even beyond the entire region, the author writes.

The most important feature of the revolution is its truly nation-wide character. It is only a small section of big capitalists and landowners and a handful of politicians seeking to save the regime that sided with the regime, while the advance on the regime was made by the entire people--the working class, the middle classes in urban areas, peasantry, national bourgeoisie.

A new stage of the struggle has now been started in Iran, Nureddin Kiamuri writes. Its aim is to solve the main strategic tasks of the national democratic revolution, to free Iran from the economic domination of imperialism, to destroy the entire political and economic base of the old regime. Not all of the forces that participated in the struggle before will take part in the struggle at a given stage. The extreme rightwing circle of the national liberation movement will try to hamper the deepening of the popular and democratic contents of the revolution, teaming up for the purpose with the reactionary elements that remained from the old regime.

In this situation, the People's Party of Iran acts as an inseparable part of the national democratic liberation movement, it is a party of the working class. It has the most durable and lasting revolutionary traditions in Iran. And is the only party that worked out on a scientific basis the concrete program of the progressive development of Iranian society.

SOLIDARITY OFFICIAL REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR AFRICAN PEOPLES

LD052216 Moscow TASS in English 2102 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 5, TASS--"The Soviet Union is firmly siding with the just cause of the fighters against racism and colonialism, for national independence and freedom of African peoples. We shall hold these positions also at the coming Lusaka international conference", a TASS correspondent has been told by Mirza Ibragimov, chairman of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee. The conference in support of the liberation movements in the south of Africa and frontline states is to be held in Zambia's capital on April 10-13. Its aim is to counteract imperialist manoeuvres linked with plans of a neocolonialist settlement of problems in the south of Africa, specifically the so-called general elections in Rhodesia scheduled by the racist authorities to be held on April 20.

Resorting to manoeuvres, said the head of the Soviet delegation Ibragimov, the racialists and colonialists still make the main stake on force. They embitter police terror on the territory of the Republic of South Africa, Rhodesia and Namibia, commit barbarous aggressive acts against neighbouring states--Angola, Zambia, Botswana and Mozambique. These armed provocations and political manipulations of the racist regimes would have been impossible without the support of the main imperialist forces.

"The Beijing rulers have now openly teamed up with world imperialism, Ibragimov stressed. They have finally shown for the world to see the perfidious, aggressive essence of their great-power, hegemonic policy. The Beijing aggressors' style is very much reminiscent of what is being perpetrated by Rhodesian and South African racists against African peoples: the same attempts to intimidate, to 'punish', to dictate their will. These and other aggressors and provocateurs are in for a disgraceful failure and universal condemnation."

"The International Year of Struggle Against Apartheid has ended, but this should not give rise to the feelings of demobilization and complacency, Mirza Ibragimov said. The struggle is continuing and it will continue till complete victory. The international forces of solidarity have quite a certain programme of their activities. This is the programme of the decade of action against racism and racial discrimination which has adopted by the U.N. General Assembly and which is designed up to 1983. The maximum effort should be exerted in order to put an end to the racist regimes over this period of time".

S. AFRICAN GOVERNMENT PROPOSES TO INCREASE DEFENSE SPENDING

LD051916 Moscow TASS in English 1601 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Maputo, April 5 TASS--A white paper on defence was tabled [introduced] in the South African Parliament in Cape Town. In this paper the racist regime, fanning war psychosis, frightens the members of Parliament with a mounting threat to the racist order of the Republic of South Africa and advocates further militarisation of the country. Thus, a record sum of 2,100 million dollars has been budgeted for military appropriations in the current fiscal year, an increase of 20 per cent over last year's military expenditures.

The lion's share of the current military budget was earmarked for the expansion of the munitions industry of the RSA which already now can independently manufacture practically all types of up-to-date weapons. It will be recalled that the NATO member-countries render particular assistance to the RSA in building up its military potential.

It is precisely they that kindly made available military technology to the racists, including nuclear technology, and also delivered various weapons. The Pretoria arsenal, according to the most conservative estimates is assessed at 3,000 million dollars and continues growing. In its militaristic plans the South African rulers assign a special place to Namibia where they intended retaining the illegal occupation of that territory. The white paper bluntly points out that in the light of the mounting threat from the "terrorists"--that is how the racists call the national liberation forces, recognized by the United Nations--"Pretoria's military responsibility in the territory (Namibia) was increased". In other words, the occupiers will continue building up their military presence in that territory notwithstanding the fact that their expeditionary corps numbers 50,000 men already today.

Though the racists in the white paper cover up the course for militarisation by reference to "defence" requirements, in fact they are further stepping up the military-repressive machinery for suppressing the freedom struggle of the African majority and for implementing fresh aggressive acts against neighbouring African states.

SWAPO OFFICIAL CALLS FOR ADHERENCE TO UN PLAN FOR NAMIBIA

LD051338 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] London, April 5, TASS--The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, puppets of a political group on the payroll of the South African racists, are preparing for a unilateral declaration of independence in Namibia, said Mr Shapua Kakungua, London representative of SWAPO, the South-West Africa People's Organisation, in an interview with TASS correspondent Brian Bunting.

According to new reports, Democratic Turnhalle Alliance leader Dirk Mudge has declared that the situation in Namibia has reached a crisis and there is no point in continuing with negotiations for United Nations supervised elections. This means, the SWAPO spokesman said, that on instructions of South Africa he is going ahead unilaterally with his internal solution to prevent the patriotic forces from assuming power.

What South Africa wants in Namibia, Mr Shapua Kakungua said, is a regime which will preserve South Africa's interests. South Africa has openly declared it is not interested in any United Nations settlement plan if that will lead to a SWAPO victory. The acts of aggression, committed by the South African forces against neighbouring African states, are designed to frustrate the United Nations plan. The SWAPO spokesman pointed out that the Western powers support South Africa because they regard it as the only reliable guardian of their interests in Namibia. We are ready, the SWAPO spokesman said, to take part in free and fair elections under United Nations auspices. However, if South Africa continues with these manoeuvres, SWAPO has no option but to intensify its armed struggle until it has forced the South Africans to get out of Namibia.

CONGRATULATORY CABLES SENT TO AFRICAN LEADERS

Brezhnev, Kosygin to Ethiopia's Mengistu

LD052323 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1710 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 5 April, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin have congratulated Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, on the occasion of Victory Day.

"The Soviet people nurture feelings of sincere friendship and sympathy with the courageous Ethiopian people, who have defended their independence in the struggle with the Italian fascist invaders, and today, after the achievement of the national-democratic revolution, have resolutely risen in the ranks of the fighters against imperialism, racism, and neo-colonialism.

"We are certain that the relations between our countries will continue to develop and strengthen on the basis of the treaty on friendship and cooperation in the interests of the Soviet and Ethiopian peoples, and for the good of peace and progress," the telegram says.

Brezhnev to Mali's Moussa Traore

LD051042 Moscow TASS in English 1026 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 5, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev congratulated Moussa Traore on his election as general secretary of the Democratic Union of the Mali People, and wished him successful and fruitful work in that high post.

"We express confidence that the development of ties between the CPSU and the Democratic Union of the Mali People will serve the further strengthening of the traditional friendly Soviet-Mali relations for the good of our peoples, in the name of social progress, peace and international security," Leonid Brezhnev's telegramme says.

HIGHER STANDARDS REQUIRED OF ATHEISTIC EDUCATION

LD051303 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 79 pp 2-3 LD

[Article by doctors of philosophical sciences P. Kurochkin and V. Timofeyev under "Questions of Theory" rubric": "Freedom of Conscience and Atheist Education"]

[Text] The USSR Constitution adopted in 1977 confirms with new force that the concepts of freedom, human rights, democracy and social justice are inbued with real content only under the conditions of socialism. This also applies fully to citizens' rights regarding religion. The Constitution guarantees all Soviet people freedom of conscience--the right to profess any religion or none, to perform religious rites or conduct atheist propaganda--and opens up broad scope for the dissemination of a scientific world outlook.

1.

The present ideologists of imperialism, launching a provocative ballyhoo about "human rights," are disseminating, in particular, fabrications alleging persecutions of clergy and believers in the USSR. The aim of this ballyhoo is by no means concern for the interests of religious believers who are citizens in our country, but the desire to discredit the communists' policy and ideals in the eyes of Western working people and sow anti-Soviet sentiments.

That this is precisely the case may be seen from our opponents' attempts to link their statements about freedom of conscience with nothing less than...the defense of the arms race. At a discussion between members of a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation and U.S. figures, Alabama Congressman Buchanan stated, for instance, that in "the Soviet Union children are taken from mothers who are believers" and the question therefore arises: "Can we hold talks on strategic arms limitation with you as long as you do not renounce such fierce reprisals against those who believe in God?" The false, subjective nature of such assertions is perfectly clear to anyone who has the slightest familiarity with Marxist-Leninist teaching on ways of overcoming religion and also with the true position of believers and the church in the Soviet Union.

The principle of freedom of conscience and the impermissibility of forcing believers to renounce their religious beliefs stem from the Marxist understanding of the nature of religion as a distorted way of viewing the world. Only liberation from the daily oppression of social and natural forces which believers do not understand, combined with the dissemination of knowledge about the laws of the development of nature and society leads to the overcoming of religion.

Attempts to use forcible measures to compel a believer to renounce his convictions are not only unsound but harmful, but it is impossible to order someone to think scientifically. "...The only service which we can still render to God in our day," F. Engels noted over 100 years ago, "is to proclaim atheism as a compulsory symbol of faith...." (K. Marx and F. Engels. Works, Vol 18, p 514). The communists do not oppose believers but fight antiscientific religious ideology.

Defining the communists' attitude to religion, V.I. Lenin wrote: "Every person must be completely free to profess whatever religion he likes or to accept no religion, that is, to be an atheist, which is usually what any socialist is. Any discrimination among citizens with respect to their rights according to religious beliefs is absolutely inadmissible" (Complete Collected Works Vol 12 p 143). This position has been reflected in all three programs of Lenin's party.

In propagating a scientific-materialist world outlook, the party has always proceeded from the premise that religion as far as the state is concerned is the private business of citizens. "We demand the total separation of church and state in order to fight religious nebulousness by purely ideological and only ideological weapons, by our press, and by what we say," V.I. Lenin pointed out (Vol 12, p 145).

With the October victory the Marxist-Leninist principle of freedom of conscience was fully expressed and enshrined in Soviet legislation. The decree on the separation of church from state and school signed by V.I. Lenin removed any opportunity for putting pressure on citizens' consciences either by the organs of power or by the leaders of religious organizations. All our party's subsequent measures in this sphere were implemented by proceeding from the requirements of this decree.

The new Soviet Constitution not only proclaims citizens' rights but provides guarantees for their implementation. This is borne out by Article 52, which states: "Citizens of the USSR are guaranteed freedom of conscience...." The fundamental law of the state of all the people establishes the equal rights of the USSR citizens in all spheres of economic, political, social and cultural life irrespective of their attitude toward religion.

2.

One of socialism's most important achievements is the triumph of the scientific world outlook in the masses' consciousness. Our society, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the 25th CPSU Congress, is a society of genuine freedom, a society where a scientific, materialist world outlook reigns. The access of millions of people to conscious creativity has graphically demonstrated the correctness and strength of Lenin's thesis that socialist transformations lead to a change in man's spiritual countenance, to the fuller revelation of his abilities and talents.

The rapid social, scientific and moral progress of the Soviet land, industrialization and urbanization, the growth of the masses' creative activity, the development of the information and propaganda media, the party's tremendous educational work--all this has determined people's mass departure from religion and the church. Even in the mid-thirties, two-thirds of the adult urban population was nonbelievers while in the countryside the figure was one-third. Since then atheist convictions have become even more widespread.

Sociological research conducted in a number of oblasts, rayons and cities of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Moldavia, and the Central Asian and Baltic republics shows that about 8-10 percent of the adult population now are active believers (those who more or less regularly observe fasts, go to confession, attend church and so forth). Skilled workers, rural machine operators and the intelligentsia are almost totally free of religious attitudes. Growing atheist conviction is a feature of our younger generation. This is borne out in particular by the materials of sociological studies in the Chuvashskaya ASSR and Voronezhskaya, Penzenskaya, Permskaya and other oblasts. Among young people aged 20 and under some 97-98 percent are atheists and 92-94 percent of young people aged 21-30 are atheists. In other words, the most socially active strata of the population has emerged from the influence of religion and the church.

The mass atheism established in our country is a fact of tremendous significance. The liberation of broad strata of the population from religiosity and the formation in them of a scientific world outlook is one of the most remarkable manifestations of socialism's progressive historic mission. [paragraph continues]

It not only liquidates the social conditions supporting religious and other illusions, but it also engenders a mass requirement for a scientific-materialist, atheist world outlook. This requirement is determined by the very essence of the socialist system which can advance only on a scientific basis, on condition that the broad people's masses participate thoughtfully and actively in the management of all aspects of society's vital activity.

The predominance of a scientific materialist world outlook and the substantial successes achieved in overcoming religion do not however give us grounds for believing that it will now "die out" of its own accord under the influence of objective factors and socioeconomic, scientific and technical progress alone. The further improvement of atheist education remains an important and necessary avenue of ideological-educational work. It would be wrong to underestimate the tenacity of religious delusions and to fail to see that even today they can influence the life stance and practical activity of individual people. Any religion in one form or another nurtures and reinforces the vestiges of old moral relations, particularly nationalist prejudices and old customs and traditions.

Of course, we cannot fail to consider here the existence of a new situation for scientific and atheist educational activity. It is being carried out now in a society where nonbelievers are in the majority. It is now a case not of atheism's winning stable positions, which is a historically resolved question, but of its systematic and expanded reproduction in the public consciousness. Consequently scientific-atheist work must now cover not only believers, who comprise a comparatively small proportion of the population, but all strata and groups of the population.

The subject matter of scientific atheist propaganda is also changing. There are two aspects of scientific atheism, which is a component of Marxist social science [oeshchestvoznaniye]. The essence of the first lies in the criticism of religion and of the second--in the study and propaganda of the positive, constructive role of atheism and a materialist understanding of the world in the development of the spiritual life of society.

These two aspects--the critical and the positive--have characterized Soviet social science and propaganda from the very first. The critical aspect was the dominant one in the first decades of the atheist movement in the USSR. Gradually, as Soviet society progresses and social and private life is liberated from religion, the study and propaganda of the positive, creative content of atheism are growing and developing.

At the same time it must be admitted that insufficient attention is devoted to the creative functions of scientific atheism even today. In literature, lectures and talks, its critical side, as before, prevails over its positive side. This fosters the opinion that the theory and practice of scientific atheism amount only to explaining the essence of religion and ways of overcoming it, and do not embrace tasks of forming a materialist world outlook.

As already noted, the criticism of religion is certainly necessary even today. At the same time, there is a growing need to reveal more fully and profoundly the constructive, life-directing role of atheist views and the wealth of the scientific world outlook and socialist humanism. The main aim here is to show clearly what man has acquired by breaking with religion; what a scientific, materialist, atheistic world outlook gives to any wavering, unbelieving person. This world outlook is an important factor in the spiritual life of socialist society, in strengthening its humanism and collectivism, and in the all-round, harmonious development of the individual.

3.

In present-day conditions the differential approach in scientific-atheistic education has become considerably more complex. The continuing reproduction of the materialist world outlook in new generations of socialist society is the main task of such education.

Research shows that each successive age group of the adult population at 10-year intervals (referring to people ranging from the age of 80 down to 21 years) is approximately one-third less religious than its predecessor. The further development of this process and the intensive contraction and eventual ending of the "religious tie" between generations lead, in the long run, to the disappearance of illusory views and to a society completely free from religion.

This explains the need to improve the atheistic education of children, adolescents and young people, to protect them more energetically against religious influence and to form stable atheistic views in them. There is a need for a genuinely scientific approach to the organization of the younger generation's atheistic education and for the skillful pooling of efforts by the family, labor collectives, schools and VUZes.

At the same time in many schools this education is carried out in an old-fashioned way, isolated from the other tasks of forming the individual. Certain teaching collectives and people's education organs sometimes underestimate its urgency, seriousness and complexity. Alarm is aroused by the conciliatory attitude of certain young people--who left school only yesterday--to participation in the baptism of children, marriage, the payment of bride money, and so forth. Not without being influenced by religious propaganda--including that from abroad--a certain segment of young people try to flirt with religion, follow a kind of fashion for crosses, icons and other church paraphernalia, and interpret the old days of the church uncritically.

The opinion is sometimes expressed that our scientific and atheistic propaganda does not reach believers. However, research shows that many believers are responsive toward atheistic events, attend lectures and read scientific-atheistic literature. Obviously work with the religious section of the population needs greater specialization, closer ties with general cultural questions and the development of appropriate resources and methods. Here special attention should be devoted to those believers who create the "religious tie" between generations and try to educate young people in a religious spirit.

A leading role in improving atheistic education belongs to communists, Komsomol members and representatives of the Soviet intelligensia. Overcoming remnants of the past in peoples' awareness and behavior demands the constant attention of all our society's highly conscious, leading forces. Securing the participation of people who experience a feeling of loneliness in the collective creation of the new life, involving those without a high level of education in assimilating the values of science and education, inculcating a feeling of human dignity in those who are intimidated by the "fear of God"--all these are effective measures for reeducating believers and waverers. We must rely more broadly on the educational potentials of labor collectives.

The atheistic influence of the mass information and propaganda media is vast. At the same time, atheistic materials only appear sporadically in many press organs. We do not have enough movies connected with antireligious themes. Whereas 10 years ago a number of interesting movies were produced which are even now part of the arsenal of atheistic propaganda, in recent years attention paid to creating such movies has lessened.

Great potentials for forming a scientific world outlook among the multimillion-strong masses of listeners and viewers are at the disposal of radio and television, particularly such popular series of broadcasts and television magazines as "The Earth and the Universe" and "The Obvious and the Improbable." However, their atheistic aspect does not always show up clearly enough. Here special attention should be devoted to themes associated with the cultural history of the USSR's peoples, problems of defining the place and role of religion in the historical process, the atheistic education of the young generation, and so forth. The mass information and propaganda media should devote more attention to criticizing bourgeois-clerical falsifications of the Soviet state's policy on the religious question.

The creative unions have tremendous potential in the propagandization of the scientific and materialist world outlook. Writers and journalists, composers and artists and figures in the theater and cinema, in their journalistic articles and artistic works, can and must show the life-asserting role of scientific atheism and its place in the harmonious development of the individual. They must reveal from positions of socialist realism the struggle of advanced culture and art against religious ideology. At the same time there are creative workers who "flirt with God" in works of literature and art and distort the real role of religion and the church in the history of culture. Sometimes one observes the desire for unjustifiably wide illustration, or rather even a kind of admiration, of religious rites and church life in certain artistic movies and television programs. It is important to draw the attention of creative unions to questions of the development and propagandization of socialist ceremonies and to the creation and colorful execution of artistically expressive scenarios for Soviet festivals and ceremonies.

The cause of atheistic education has changed substantially in recent years in the USSR. Its effectiveness now depends on many circumstances, including all-round consideration for the real content of modern religious systems, their adaptation to the new conditions and the exploitation by church and theological circles and sectarian activists of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution to modernize their teaching and worship.

Possessing the mighty arsenal of modern science, a communist world outlook and the theory and practice of ideological activity, researchers, organizers and propagandists in atheism are aware that their mission is becoming not easier, but more complex and crucial. In present-day conditions, when the population's level of education and information has grown sharply, the question of improving the standard of all atheistic work is acute. This work is an integral part of communist education and the CPSU's struggle to augment the spiritual values of the developed socialist society.

RELIGIOUS LEADER DESCRIBES LIFE OF MUSLIMS IN USSR

LD060258 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] A great many of our listeners ask us in their letters to tell them of the lives of Muslims in the Soviet Union. Dear listeners, people of various religions live in the Soviet Union. There are over 20 religions in the USSR, including the Orthodox and Catholic churches, Jews, Baptists and Buddhists. There are also quite a number of people who belong to the Islamic religion. You will now hear Ziyauddin Khan Babakhan, mufti of Muslim religious affairs of Central Asia and Kazakhstan:

[Begin recording in Arabic followed by Turkish translation] I have been privileged to tell you about the life of Soviet Muslims. Following the death of my father, the title of chief mufti passed to me. I would like to tell you that there are over 40 million Muslims in the Soviet Union.

Many of them live in the Soviet Central Asian and Caucasus republics, in Siberia and the European part of the country. There are mosques in the towns and villages where Muslims live. Thus, for instance, there are over 100 mosques in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, and over 200 mosques in the Tadzhik, Kazakh, and Turkmen republics; there are also a large number of mosques and about 1,000 small mosques in Siberia and the European part of the USSR.

The chief mufti then said: Soviet Muslims fulfill the requirements of our faith. Friday prayers are said in mosques. Furthermore, Muslims have their five ritual prayers a day [word indistinct] and hear sermons in mosques. Muslims also make their pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina. The Koran is read and explained in the religious schools [medrese]. There are several religious seminaries in the country. There is also a magazine distributed among the faithful.

Youths are studying not only in the religious seminaries in our country, but in the best religious schools in the world. Conversely, many people from Jordan [word indistinct], Syria, and Libya are studying in Tashkent. The contacts of friendship we have established with Muslims from other countries have been developing over the past 30 years. This refers to Arab countries, as well as Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nigeria, and other Muslim countries in Asia and Africa.

Ziyauddin Khan Babakhan went to say: The freedom of conscience, guaranteed by the Soviet Constitution and observed throughout the country, enables the Muslims to (?perform) their religious rites unhindered. Muslims living in the Soviet Union respect the laws of the socialist society. In our view, socialism fully reflects the interests of all religious people including the Muslims; it secures, in real life, many of the things accepted by Islam for people. The extensive possibilities and opportunities insured for people under the socialist system means, in effect, the shaping of the people's right to lead lives worth of humans.

GROZNYY OFFICIAL ASSAILS LAXITY IN COMBATING HOOLIGANISM

LD051235 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian in its 27 March 1979 Morning Edition publishes on page 3, under the headline "This Cannot Be Tolerated. On the Evil of Hooliganism and a Forgotten Law," a 1,200-word "letter to IZVESTIYA" from Groznyy City Soviet Deputy A. Ryabukhin complaining of laxness in applying the laws against hooliganism. Ryabukhin describes a number of acts of violence and vandalism by hooligans in Groznyy, declaring that "unfortunately hooligans often go unpunished. And this frees their hand for more serious crimes." He complains that militia reports cover up the incidence of hooliganism when "in some rayons of the city it is unsafe to go out onto the street after dark." He notes that the blame for hooliganism must be shared by society in general, but writes: "Above all, I blame those who fail to apply the clear and precise articles of the law with regard to hooligans." Ryabukhov complains that the law on hooliganism "seems to have been forgotten," and declares: "The further improvement of our laws, and their humanism, particularly with regard to minors, certainly do not mean that the struggle against hooligans should be relaxed." Ryabukhov concludes: "We ourselves, all citizens, must be more active in the struggle against this evil. The decree ['On Intensifying Responsibility for Hooliganism'] says that citizens' actions aimed at suppressing criminal offenses do not entail liability, even if the criminal is harmed. No, we cannot tolerate the vile actions of the unrestrained drunkards and rowdies in our streets and near our homes!"

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW FUEL-ENERGY COMPLEX ANNOUNCED

LD051044 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a decision to create a Kansk-Achinsk fuel and energy complex. The formation of this complex, as the decision notes, will help solve one of the most important national economic problems in developing the country's fuel and energy base and further developing Siberia's production potential. This step has been recognized as essential to take advantage of the latest scientific and technical achievements in the construction and operation of enterprises and other elements in the complex. The construction of large-capacity open-cast coal mines, large thermal power stations and railway transport facilities is envisaged. A great deal of effort will be devoted to creating the necessary housing facilities and consumer services for working people in the town of Sharypovo near the open-cast coal mines and power stations under construction. An increased regional pay rate is being established for workers. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers expressed the conviction that party, trade union and Komsomol bodies and all working people engaged in the construction of enterprises and other projects in the Kansk-Achinsk fuel and energy complex will honorably fulfill their responsible tasks in building this major complex in Siberia, which is of prime state importance.

LENINGRADSKAYA AES CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS REVIEWED

LD051027 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 2 April frontpages an 800-word correspondent V. Gerasimov report entitled "Energy of the Atom" on progress in constructing the Leningrad AES. It points out that the station recently generated its 50th billion killowatt-hours of electricity and that it is planned to commission another unit with a capacity of 1 million killowatts. The report notes the economic expediency of nuclear power generation, since the world's reserves of coal, oil and gas are finite and in the USSR are chiefly concentrated in the east, while most enterprises requiring electricity are in the European part. The report concludes by noting that the Leningrad AES will be the world's largest nuclear power station when its third unit is commissioned, and with all four units operational its total capacity will reach 4 million kilowatts.

BRIEFS

OIL EXTRACTION IN SIBERIA--Oil extraction at Samotlor, Western Siberia, has reached 500 million tons. The development of the deposits, which are among the biggest in the world, began 10 years ago. This year Western Siberia is to extract nearly 300 million tons of oil, that's about half the total Soviet production. [Moscow in English to North America 0030 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD]

TYUMEN OIL PRODUCTION--Since the beginning of the 5-year plan, 700 million tons of oil have been produced by oilmen in Tyumen. This is over 1.5 times more than produced in all the years of the 9th 5-Year Plan. Now Tyumen oilmen are competing to dispatch to consumers 275 million tons of valuable chemical raw materials and fuel, considerably more than last year. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD]

NEW OIL DEPOSIT--A new oil deposit has been opened up in the northeast of Chechen-Ingushskaya ASSR. It is the 20th underground storehouse to be included on the geological map of the autonomous republic since the beginning of the current 5-year-plan. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 5 APRIL

LD060650 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0100 GMT on 5 April reports that the sowing of melons has started in the valleys of Uzbekistan 1 week earlier than last year. Uzbek muskmelons and watermelons are well known. This year it is planned to produce more than 500,000 tons of these in the republic.

The radio adds that cotton sowing is progressing amid difficult weather in Tadzhikistan. The highest sowing rate is that of Kurgan-Tyubeskaya Oblast. Cotton so far occupies more than 55,000 hectares. Sowing of spring crops is also in progress.

At 0205 GMT the radio reports that the Ukraine's farmers are now sowing early spring crops on the 2 millionth hectares. Fieldwork is now in progress in a number of central and western areas as well as in the south.

At 0500 GMT it adds that fieldwork has begun in Belorussia. In the difficult conditions of the spring floods, machine operators are depending on selective sowing: the first to begin this were farms of Brestskiy and Maloritskiy rayons. The sowing is in progress now throughout the southern part of the country, and many farms in Central Asia and Transcaucasus have completed sowing early grains and are sowing corn and cotton.

The radio then says that in Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast fieldwork began today. Rice is to occupy 90,000 hectares. It says that 5 oblasts in Kazakhstan are now engaged in sowing.

At 0900 GMT the radio reports that a session of the Magadanskaya Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies is taking place in Magadan today. The deputies have adopted a decision on further developing agricultural production in Kolyma and Chukotka. Agricultural workers have pledged to produce 25,800 tons of meat this year--this is 4 times more than last year.

At 1000 GMT the radio says that a plenum of the State Commission for Strains and Testing of Agricultural Crops is being held in Moscow today. The radio reports that new strains of winter wheat such as Donskaya, Bezostaya and Odesskaya-66 have been created, whose yields exceed 80-90 quintals per hectare. There are new barley strains capable of withstanding flattening, and with higher yields than usual. There are new strains of corn, sunflower and other crops which are starting to be used in agriculture. Selectionists are not only working on plants but also on animal breeding.

At 1100 GMT the radio carries a report by Semen Astakhov. Astakhov says that spring this year was drawn out and cold; this is why fieldwork has been delayed in many places. Farmers in Belorussia are unable to start sowing because of strong floods. Selective harrowing is only just beginning in places in Brestskaya Oblast, the most southern Ukrainian oblast. Heavy saturation of the upper soil layers is making it impossible for fieldwork to start in the Central-Chernozem Zone. Mass spring fieldwork is now in progress in the southern Ukraine, in the Northern Caucasus and in the Transcaucasus, in the lower Volga Valley, in the Central Asian republics and in southern Kazakhstan.

Then correspondent Viktor Glukhovtsev reports from Alma-Ata that the sowing of cereal crops has been completed in Chimkentskaya and Dzhambulskaya oblasts.

On the whole, farmers have managed to carry out sowing at a fast rate. However, Kazakhstan farmers are being let down regarding supplies of spare parts and units. Today 6,500 K-700 and K-701 tractors have still not been overhauled in Kazakhstan, as well as more than 20,000 DT-75 tractors. The Altay motor works is one of the culprits. Yaroslavl Avtodizel associations are supplying units at a more regular rate. The Leningrad Kirovskiy works is undersupplying Kazakhstan farmerswith clutches and gear boxes for K-700 tractors. May is the month when the main sowing campaign will start in the northern vigin land areas of Kazakhstan. Wintering of cattle has been successful in the republic because of good preparations.

Then the deputy head of the Main Administration for Mechanization at the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture talks about enthusasim in the RSFSR for making a good start in the harvest. But the RSFSR needs supplies and is being let down by the same enterprises as in Kazakhstan.

Yuriy Bogatyrev reports from Vologda that spring is at last on the way after a harsh winter. He says that there was enough fodder for the wintering of cattle but it was not of high quality. Despite the difficult conditions for the wintering of cattle most farms not only have achieved planned results for the productivity of dairy cattle but even have exceeded them compared to the previous year. In the oblast as a whole, however, the production of dairy products is still lower than envisaged in control figures.

SPRING FIELDWORK BEGINS DESPITE DIFFICULT CONDITIONS

ID060326 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Apr 79 ID

[Summary] Fieldwork started today in the Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast of Kazakhstan, the main rice growing zone of the republic. Rice will occupy 900,000 hectares here, which is a record area in the history of the region.

Spring fieldwork is being carried out by farms of five oblasts in Kazakhstan.

In Uzbekistan, the front of sowing work is moving to the north. Cotton is being sown by farms in 10 oblasts of the republic.

Following a 2-week long battle with storms, the situation in the south of Belorussia on the banks of the West Bug is back to normal. The waters have retreated but some populated centers are still cut off and some of the winter crops are still flooded, as are plowed lands intended for spring crops. In these difficult conditions farmers of the Brestskiy Rayon are exhibiting a high sense of organization.

The first secretary of the raykom, Andrey Semenovich Burenchuk, comments: All winter crops will first have to be resown in a large area. The situation is made more difficult by the fact that last year at this time oats and a large quantity of barley had been sown; therefore, it will be necessary to reduce to a minimum the time taken for sowing. The sowing of spring crops and grain crops can be carried out within 5 days and potato planting within 10-15 days. This will be possible due to the creation of machine operators' units. Equipment is organized to work in two shifts and maintenance work will be carried out at night by specially created overhaul units.

Help is being given by industrial enterprises in the town of Brest who are sending over 200 qualified machine operators and repairmen to farms for the period of spring sowing.

POTENTIAL DIFFICULTIES IN RSFSR'S SPRING SOWING WORK

LD050857 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 29 Mar 79 p 1 LD

[Andrey Klimenko "Agricultural Review": "The Morning of the Harvest"]

[Excerpt] The RSFSR farmer, wherever he lives, has the same inclination everywhere: to do everything in his power to gratify the motherland with a good harvest.

It must be said that for all its positive features this spring is bringing many difficulties. In a number of places, for instance in Kostromskaya and Novgorodskaya oblasts, the volume of spring plowing is much greater this year than usual. This inevitably increases the workload of each unit. Meanwhile, spring does not provide any extra time. And in order to prevent a delay between preparing the soil and sowing, to preserve moisture and to sow the seeds in the furrows at the best possible time in accordance with agrotechnology, the farmer will have to work more quickly. The success of the cause this year will depend particularly on the standard of organizational work.

"The strength of the future ear of grain lies in the seeds," the grain growers' saying goes. In Saratovskaya Oblast and Stavropolskiy Kray, for instance, all seed grain has attained the first or second sowing quality categories. However, according to the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration, in the RSFSR as a whole only 32 percent of all the grain and pulse seeds checked (not including corn) was assessed as first class. In the Chuvashskaya and Mariyskaya autonomous republics and Vladimirskaya, Gorkovskaya, Kirovskaya and Sverdlovskaya oblasts, 20-35 percent of seeds are substandard.

The results of checks on the work of a number of seed growing farms in Orlovskaya, Ryazanskaya and Penzenskaya oblasts carried out by the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture are typical. How can the necessary quality and supply of seed material be insured if the leading lights in seed growing--the specialized farms--fail to fulfill plans and targets? The Rossoshanskiy, Kozminskiy, and Lukovskiy seed-growing sovkhozes in Orlovskaya Oblast, for instance, have "produced" seed material this year nearly all of which is rejected as waste at seed-cleaning enterprises.

It is also perplexing that despite the large quantities of substandard seed, exchanges are taking place only extremely slowly. Of the 180,000 tons of seed grain allocated from state resources, the farms of Kirovskaya Oblast, for instance, have removed less than 153,000 tons. Approximately the same situation has arisen in Pskovskaya and Vologodskaya oblasts. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are lax in choosing what is required, and the RSFSR Ministry of Procurement and the USSR Ministry of Railways delay the transportation of grain and pulse seeds.

Reports are also reaching the editorial office that selection workers have let down the crop growers. They are making considerable complaints against the Biysk experimental selection station and the North Caucasus branch of the All-Russian Scientific Research Institute of Sugar Beets and Sugar, which have not given kolkhozes and sovkhozes a single new variety of sugar beet since 1969. Many oblasts in the RSFSR are obliged this year to sow the Yaltushkovskiy, Lgovskiy and Pervomayskiy hybrids, which have long since become obsolete. So is a meager yield already predetermined here by the poor quality of seeds?

The crop growers also have grounds for alarm regarding the fertility of the fields. [paragraph continues]

Whereas in the Kuban, for instance, the application of organic fertilizers has increased from 7 to 16 tons per hectare of sugar beet crops in recent years, in Orlovskaya, Voronezhskaya, Tambovskaya, Ulyanovskaya and Ryazanskaya oblasts the quality has fallen considerably. As a check has shown, this is caused by the general inadequate level of work organization in accumulating organic fertilizers and transporting them to the fields. The compost heaps are growing only slowly in the Tatarskaya ASSR and Kamerovskaya and Kurskaya oblasts, where less compost has been delivered to the fields than last year.

In the sowing, much depends on the condition of machinery. However, the news about progress in repairing machines is not encouraging. According to the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration, on 15 March there were 173,109 unrepaired tractors in the RSFSR. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Urals Economic Region are not carrying out repairs on plows and cultivators as well as last year. In Omskaya and Permskaya oblasts and the Udmurtskaya ASSR 15-20 percent of tractor seeding machines are not ready. Repair schedules often become drawn-out because of the shortage of spare parts. The collectives of the Michurinsk Motordetal association, the Kuybyshev valve plant and the Altay motor plant are in debt to kolkhozes and sovkhozes. In delaying the delivery of units, assemblies and components, people here show little concern over the fact that hundreds of tractors and sowing assemblies could be out of action when the spring work is at its height.

Everyone knows how difficult the sower's fieldwork is! And today it is the sacred, primary task of every organization involved in rural work to support the grain grower and supply his needs in every way. On the farms themselves it is necessary to show concern in good time for moral and material incentives for machine operators during the sowing. It is necessary to assemble crews everywhere to insure 24-hour work. In Volgogradskaya Oblast more than 16,000 people are preparing to join the machine operators' ranks after undergoing a special training course. However, in several places, such as the Non-Chernozem Zone, the situation regarding machine operator cadres is becoming difficult. They need several thousand more machine operators if they are to insure normal work during the spring sowing on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Ryazanskaya, Kalininskaya and other oblasts.

Party and soviet organizations and economic leaders at all levels are required to organize matters so that the struggle for a big harvest brings success in every field and every collective.

BRIEFS

HAIL CONTROL CENTER--Kishinev, April 4--Hail-control rockets will become a reliable barrier to hail which for centuries has threatened the farming of Moldavia. It is planned to place launching installations and guidance centers all over the territory of the republic (the USSR's south west) to determine in numbered minutes the hail clouds' trajectory and mass. When the hail clouds approach plantations and orchards, they will be shot at by means of meteorological rockets. The government of the republic allocated large funds for the creation of the hail control system. Moldavia is now establishing Europe's biggest plantations of grape, fruit and vegetables (3,000-6,000 hectares each). Even one hailstorm may lead to considerable losses of crop on such large tracts of land. Rounds filled with a quick-acting substance which converts hailstones into rain drops are made in Moldavia. Rocket equipment reliably shields already about a million hectares of agricultural lands in the republic. Moldavia's experience is being successfully applied in Bulgaria, Hungary, Argentina, and Switzerland. Their hail control services are being fitted out with Soviet equipment. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0917 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD]

PROGRESS-5 DESTROYED, COSMONAUTS CONTINUE WORK

LD051300 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 5, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre: The automatic freightship Progress-5 which was orbitted on March 12 has ended its flight. After carrying out planned tests during an autonomous flight the Progress-5 was oriented in space on commands from the earth. Then its propulsion unit was switched on, the ship was slowed down and put onto a descent flight path. On entering the dense layers of the atmosphere, it ceased to exist over a preset area in the Pacific.

Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin continue their investigations aboard the Soviet orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-32. Yesterday the crew members worked with the onboard submillimetre telescope BST-1 M. They checked on the telescope's performance and calibrated the ultra-violet channel. They measured the radiation of a number of stars in the ultraviolet band with a view to determining their relative brightness. To determine the parametres of the ozone layer of the earth's atmosphere they measured the ultraviolet radiation of Beta-Centaurus when it was setting down behind earth's horizon.

Today the crew members are checking on the station's control system for manual and automatic orientation and stabilization. Under a programme for the study of earth's natural resources and of the earth's environment the cosmonauts are making visual observations and photograph the surface of the earth and the world ocean. During the day the crew members also did their physical exercises on the trainer and the velo-ergometer and checked on the development of plants aboard the station.

The onboard systems of the Salyut-6-Soyuz-32 complex are functioning normally. Vladimir Lyakov and Valery Ryumin feel well.

OPTICS EXPERIMENTS CONDUCTED ON SALYUT-6 DESCRIBED

LD312051 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 31 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 31, TASS--The Soviet cosmonauts on board the Salyut-6 orbital station, Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin, set about conducting Soviet-French technological experiments, the newspaper IZVESTIYA reported today. This work will follow the experiments on the space study of materials, started by the first and second crews of the Salyut-6.

The members of the second crew, upon returning back to earth, related that out of all such experiments they engaged with a particular interest in melting optical glass. The scientists incited the cosmonauts' interest in truly fantastic prospects which space research opens before optics.

Speaking of the results of the first cosmic melts, Guriy Petrovskiy, a corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, one of the developers of the experiment, explained that this work is of tremendous importance for optical communication. A very high informativeness is the advantage of optical communication. A light guide the thickness of one micron (one kilometre of the light-guide weighs one-two grams) can carry a thousand times more information than the conventional telephone wire. But such a light guide need such a glass in ten tons of which there should be not more than one gram of admixtures.

It is possible to achieve such a purity of glass only in space where the melt does not contact the walls of the melting pots. In quest of solutions to these problems scientists turned to space research. They visualise orbital shops where glass will be melted without a pot altogether--the melt will be suspended in weightlessness. And then we shall form precise optical parts out of it, Guriy Petrovskiy said. "But all this is a matter of the future. Today we need to check our suppositions and to conduct experiments. The simplest ones so far: A glass of several different types was made on board the Salyut-6. We, for example, wondered how the gases contained in the melt will behave, and whether we shall get a certain foamed mass instead of glass. That did not occur--the gases concentrated in some zones (and the knowledge of this is likewise very important to us). The experiments showed that in space the glass melt by far less contacts the wall of the pot, and the glass thus obtained is much more pure", the scientist said.

ABSOLUTE SAFETY OF SOVIET-BUILT NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS NOTED

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[Text] Our next item is about the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in this country. We included it at the request of (Ibrahim Sisako) of Libya and other listeners who are interested in this subject.

The Soviet Union is building a number of atomic power stations. Some of the latest have a capacity of 4.6 million kilowatts. The stations are powered by big Soviet-made reactors. Over the past 20 years we have become convinced of the tangible advantages offered by atomic power stations as compared with conventional power plants burning coal, oil or natural gas. One of this country's leading specialists in the field is deputy chairman of the Atomic Energy Committee, Igor Morokhov.

[Morokhov in Russian fading into English translation] When an atomic power station is operated in strict conformity with the technical standards and regulations, it causes far less damage to the environment than a coal burning station, said Igor Morokhov. We, in the Soviet Union, have scientifically substantiated standards and rules of radiation safety which have to be observed in designing, building and operating atomic stations.

Atomic power stations which operate and which are being built in the Soviet Union are equipped with efficient systems of radiation protection. This makes them totally safe both for people and for the environment. Soviet safety standards and technical regulations, which apply to the components and equipment of atomic stations, simply rule out any accident which may lead to a leak of radioactive substances. We have no secrets in this field. I can say that half of the money allocated for building an atomic station goes for building a reliable system of radiation protection which consists of several echelons and is fully automated to make it absolutely reliable. This to my mind is the most essential aspect of the problem.

In our system of socialist economic planning, we try to make a balanced use of all the available energy resources, including the peaceful use of atomic energy. We, in the Soviet Union, expect that by year 2000 atomic power stations will meet about 20 percent of the total energy needs. This offers an important contribution to solving our energy problems as a whole. The Soviet Union also helps build atomic power stations in other countries. Igor Morokhov stressed that all these stations incorporate Soviet experience for ensuring radiation safety.